THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1883. PRICE 5 CENTS

ARTHUR'S SUPERSTITION.

A BRICK HURLED THROUGH THE CAR WINDOW.

Fixing Up the Slate in New York for the Nomination—Believed to be Certain of the Empire State and a Solid South—Some Sharp Maneuvering—Interesting Political Notes.

CHICAGO, August 2.—President Arthur arrived here to-night from Louisville. His journey to day was a continued ovation. Crowds gathered at the stations where no stop was made merely to catch a glimpse of the gaily decorated train bearing the president. The president was, it seems, attacked by a miscreant, who hurled a stone through the window of the car in which he was riding, while en route to Louisville on Monday morning. He was no doubt much alarmed, as, according to the best obtainable story of the occurrence, the missile crashed through the car only a few feet from where he was standing. It is known that some kind friend has sent President Arthur a marked copy of an astrological almanac, published in London by a retired army officer named Morris, under the name of Zodkiel. The marked part is the prediction that the president of the United States will be in danger the latter part of the month of July, and should take precautions accordingly. The first occurrence to bring this to his mind so as to lead him to remark upon it, took place, however, on his arrival in Washington from New York Saturday night. A thunder storm was raging, rain falling in torrents, and the dense darkness only relieved by the lightning flashes. The Baltimore and Potomac depot as the train steamed in was bright with the electric lights and familiar faces greeted the gaze of the chief magistrate as he looked out from the car window, but before he could reach the door all was in darkness outside. There was a rushing to and fro and whispering on the platform, finally developing into confused shouting from different directions for lights. In the meantime the presidential party retreated into their car again. Presently torches were procured and the party, surrounded with railroad officials and headed by Officer Pat Kearney, marched by torchlight through the building, passing within the fatal ladies' waiting room, en route to the carriages. It was noticed that the president appeared unnerved and pale, but the latter was probably owing to the weired light of the flambeaux after the cool, steady, white blaze of the electric lights. The cause of the sudden extinguishing of the lights was due to the flash of lightning, which struck the United States electric light company's central station. But few persons knew of the simultaneousness of the two events, but those who were present at onee recalled the part of the John Wilkes Booth plot, which was not carried out, the cutting off of the gas supply.

HE LOOKS FOR RENOMINATION.

The following gossip from a gentleman who has just returned from Albany, is interesting: It is taken by the republicans at the state capital as a settled fact that President Arthur is looking for the renomination by the national republican convention of next year. They have generally come to this conclusion by circumstantial developments more than by any public utterances or direct statement from the president himself. The republicans have noticed that every time that the president arrives in New York the old stalwart leaders manage to turn up in the city, and developments follow that look like movements for the nomination next year. On each occasion a special hint is passed along the line without any one being specially responsible therefor, which adds to the conviction that the cards are being worked by the president and his friends for his nomination next year. In the early part of the summer the story went around, and was published far and wide, that President Arthur had no thoughts of being his own successor, or looking for the nomination in 1884. Soon after that he made a visit to New York city, remaining a considerable portion of the time at the residence of his personal friend, C. E. Miller. Immediately after his return to Washington the stalwart politicians commenced to tell their friends confidentially that they began to think that the cards were playing for the nomination of President Arthur next year, and that the power of the administration would now be used in that direction.

The next stage of the development was the statement of the stalwarts that two weeks ago they had no idea that President Arthur was a candidate for the nomination, or that he had any idea of it, but they were now satisfied that he was, and making such strides with the solid delegation that would be secured by the office-holders from the south that his nomination could not be prevented. These different stages of the affair developed in regular succession after President Arthur's former trip to New York. The first came along so soon after his appearance there as to give the impression that its starting was the principal part of the president's mission to New York at that time. The others all came along as if arranged by some skillful hand, and timed so as to produce the proper effect. Before the president arrived in New York last week it had become the accepted fact that he was looking for the nomination, and the fact that he was working his cards met with so little objection that his visit last week was expected to bring forward additional developments. Those who entertained these expectations are not disappointed. President Arthur was apparently very quiet while in New York. The politicians generally do not believe that he was as quiet on political matters as it appeared on the surface. Before he had taken his departure for Washington the stalwart politicians somehow got the cue to quietly urge that it would be a good plan and save time and expense to have the state convention when it meets this fall select the four delegates from this state to the national convention to represent the state at large. The time which they commenced to talk about and advocate that plan corresponded with that necessary to get the word from New York after the president arrived there, indicating that the move was started by the president himself.

It is possible that no such idea has entered the president's head, and that the move was not started by him. There is no direct evidence obtainable that he did start it. Circumstantial developments indicate that he did give the cue for the boys to work on. It may not be the correct belief, but somehow the politicians on the republican side in the state capital believe that President Arthur's visit to New York a few weeks since was for the special purpose of starting the ball for his nomination; that his visit during the last week was to indicate how the four delegates at large from this state might be properly selected at the meeting of the state convention this year and well known Arthur men named as such delegates. The coincidence with the commencement of the talk of President Arthur being a candidate and about the plan of selecting the four delegates-at-large this year with his appearance the last two times in New York leads irresistibly to the conclusion that they embrace, in part at least, the purposes of his mission. If he did not start the move for the election of the four delegates-at-large this year who did it while the president was in New York. The point which some of the politicians are trying to settle for themselves is was the trip of President Arthur to New York last week for the purpose of starting the programme for the election of four delegates-at-large at the convention this fall? Circumstances leads to the conclusion that Chairman Smythe might, if he would, answer the question.

The republican state committee will meet in New York next week, when further developments may be expected.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The Scheme to Enforce Their Payment Regarded as Visionary and Illusory.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The English scheme to compel the southern states to redeem the confederate debt is a subject of some comment here. In an interview Governor Butler declares the scheme to be wholly illusory. Regarding the threat of the bondholders to control the money of the world so as to boycott the southern states by refusing to lend them any money until the bonds are paid, he said: In my judgment nothing could be better for a state than to be prevented from borrowing money. The inhibition placed upon the state of Mississippi, because it repudiated the bonds issued by the Planters' bank many years ago, was the most fortunate thing that ever happened the state, because it came out of the war substantially out of debt. Besides, the southern states have honest, well established obligations, quite as much as they are competent to pay from the taxation of their citizens or that any of them will be able to pay so long as the great sources of revenue, whisky and tobacco, are taxed by the United States government up to the collection point. Again, borrowing money is a matter of business, and if any southern state could be so far deluded as to assume these confedetate obligations it would be a good reason in the mind of any banker for refusing them credit; so that the very assumption of these debts would be the most effectual boycott against borrowing any more money that could be invented. "The southern states are now commencing and going on in a career of prosperity that will soon put them beyond the need of borrowing money of anybody, and the threat of not lending them money by the capitalists of Europe will be as the idle wind. There is another difficulty that stands in the way. The United States have large amounts in its treasury of confederate money that is absolutely due, obligations payable on demand, and our government will probably see to it that those obligations which are due are paid, if any are to be paid, before these bonds are paid, which will not come due, as I have stated, until a treaty of peace is made between the confederate states and the United States, which will fail to be done for this generation and another at least."

Judge Jerry Black says: I do not believe that any such scheme exists. The English people, and especially a syndicate of English money dealers, are entitled to some credit for common sense. They must know that the political corporation which made those bonds is extinct. The states which composed the confederacy are now parts of the federal government under a constitution which specially prohibits the payment by them of these very debts. Who are the parties from whom this syndicate expects to collect the money, or with whom they propose to compromise the claim? Nobody was ever bound in honor or in law to pay them, except in a contingency which has not occurred, and never will occur. Upon what individual citizen of the south will they make the claim? Who, among all the southern men, would be intimidated by a threat of the London capitalists of not lending money to the railroad campanies? This whole enterprise, as described, is so absurd that I do not believe in its existence.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, at present in this city, says: "The threat that the bonds issued by the confederacy shall be now paid by the southern states, or else English capital will be withheld from southern enterprises and thus stop the progress of southern prosperity until the full value of these bits of paper, hardly worth a penny a bushel, shall be made good, is ridiculous in its presumption. The assumption that the south, with her present credit and property, is dependent upon English capital to develop her resources is an effort of English arrogance excusable only for its ignorance. But if the south had to pay the confederate war debt, in whole or in part, to obtain English capital for its enterprises, then—to be as emphatic as possible—I would say, as my opinion, that we can tell these gentlemen they may go to the devil with their money, their threats and their attempted blackmail."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, says: "The southern people have ceased to have, if they ever had, the slightest interest in this question of the payment of confederate bonds. This attempt to arouse the former jealousies of the people of this country will have a cold reception in the south. This attempt more resembles a fraud than anything that is based on a claim that has color of honesty in it. I think it a very unworthy thing in these men to attempt to make it appear that southern property and southern men have lost, or will lose, credit in foreign countries, because they have not assumed to pay debts which the government of the United States declared to be unlawful. I am not aware that the confederate government ever negotiated a dollar of bonds in any foreign country. On the contrary, it has been alleged, and I suppose there is some truth in it, that there was at the time of the surrender a balance to the credit of the confederate government in England.

ACCIDENT AND DISASTER.

A Train Derailed—An Inefficient Operator's Work—The Killed.

BOSTON, August 2.—Another bad railroad accident occurred yesterday in Vermont on the southeastern railroad from here to Montreal. The road was derailed three miles from north Troy, Vermont. A whole train was wrecked, two parlor cars, one baggage and one passenger and a new engine were a complete wreck. One lady from Derby was fatally injured and some fourteen others were seriously hurt. The telegraph operator Johnson, who is responsible for the accident on the Troy and Greenfield railroad yesterday, is seventeen years of age. He had been on duty all night and at nine o'clock in the morning had not been relieved owing to tardiness of A. C. Hoag, the station master, Johnson had orders to flag these trains, and have them pass at Petersburg junction, and forgot to do it. He set up an instrument on the ground near the scene of the accident and sent and received messages. The loss of rolling stock and merchandise will reach $75,000. The wrecked cars and engines were totally burned and the bodies of six men killed were consumed, nothing remaining but bones.

PIKE'S PEAK.

The New Hampshire Legislature Elects a Senator on The 42d Ballot.

CONCORD, August 2.—The 40th joint ballot for United States senator, was taken to-day and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 318, necessary to a choice 160, Patterson 1, Stevens 1, Ladd 1, Spaulding 2, Tappen 2. Chandler 6, Barnard 5, Gallinger 6, Marston 35, Burns 47, Pike 97, Bingham 114. Pike gained 8 over yesterday's vote, Burns lost 2 and Chandler 6. The following is the 42d ballot: Whole number 315, necessary for a choice 158, Rollins 1, Stevens 1, Ladd 1, Marston 19, Bingham 112, Pike 181. Pike having majority was declared elected. Great applause followed.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY.

ST. PAUL, August 2.—The Minnesota democratic state convention to day nominated W. W. McNair candidate for governor and R. L. Frazee lieutenant governor.

THE SOUTHERN HARBORS

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE WORK.

The Amount Expended at Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick—Dredging Out the Savannah River Up to Augusta—The Amounts Needed to Complete the Work.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The report of Colonel Gilmore, engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, has been received at the war department. In regard to the improvements of the Charleston harbor the report says: Operations for improving the entrance to this harbor were carried out during the past year in conformity to the plan submitted in 1878, to establish and maintain a low water channel of not less than twenty-one feet depth across the bar, by means of two low jetties, and the work done consisted principally in further extending the bottom course of the south jetty in sinking a second course of mattrasses upon the foundation course of the jetty across the deepest portion of the present ship channel, and across the deep pocket east of that channel, and in enlarging the foundation course of work where it crosses the main ship channel, by placing an additional apron of mattrasses to the south of and adjoining it. The general survey of the outer harbor, including the bar and its exterior slope, was commenced as a foundation across the south jetty, was extended 2,657 feet, or about 24-100 miles, from the shore of Morris Island, measured along the axis of the jetty, and about one mile within the outer 18 foot curve of the bar. The mattrasses of the second course reached about sixteen inches thickness of stone, those of the additional apron across the main ship channel, about 18 inches. A contract is about being made for putting 250 cubic yards, more or less, of riprap stone upon the bare places of the second spur jetty, located about 3,100 feet east of Fort Moultrie. An extensive survey of the outer harbor and bar is in progress, the results of which are expected to show their present condition, and the changes caused by the works of improvement. The examination of the jetties and sea bottom in this vacinity by divers had not been brought to a close when the report was written. It is proposed during the fiscal year to direct operations chiefly to raising the south jetty to a greater height at some low places, and to extending its foundation course further seaward. A small portion of available funds may perhaps be used in constructing some protective works on the seaward shore of Morris island. A general survey of the outer harbor and bar will be completed. The engineer urges the necessity of a liberal appropriation for carrying on this now, as it has now arrived at what he considers a critical stage. He thinks the real danger to the shipping interest of Charleston is liable to result from a suspension of operations.

He recommends a special appropriation of $80,000, to be made available during the next winter. The amount appropriated for improvement to date is $1,045,000; expended, $945,532, available July 1st, 1883, $99,468; estimated as required for the completion of the work, $755,000. The amount that can be profitably expended next year is $755,000.

SAVANNAH HARBOR.

The improvement of the harbor at Savannah, Ga., during the past year are then referred to. The operations consisted in constructing dams for contracting the waterway between the city and the central part of Elba island; in closing the channel on either side of Barnwell island, and the dredging at various places in front of and below the city. A considerable amount of surveying was executed for the purpose of locating new works, and for ascertaining the recent changes of the river bed. The engineer reports the work as progressing satisfactorily. He proposes during the present year to expend the balance of the appropriations from last year in building additional wing dams near the lower end of Elba island, in removing material, dreging where it may promise the best results, in raising the dam at the cross tides to a higher level, and in the necessary surveys and examinations. The act of 1882 appropriated $200,000 for this work, of which $61,016 remains unexpended on July 1st, 1883. It is estimated that $530,000 will be needed to complete the work, and the engineer thinks that sum can be profitably expended during next year.

BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH.

The improvement of the Savannah river between the cities of Augusta and Savannah has for its object to secure a low water navigable depth of five feet, and the cost is estimated at $91,000. No operations are contemplated during the present fiscal year, congress having failed to provide funds for continuing the work. It is proposed to apply the small balance of last year's appropriation to a removal of some of the most serious of the existing obstructions with the United States snag boat. The act of 1882 appropriated $25,000 for this work, of which $1,112 remained unexpended July 1st, 1883. It is estimated that $51,000 can be profitably expended next year, and that sum will complete the work. In the improvement of the Savannah river about the city of Augusta during the past year, operations were directed to the deepening and widening of the old channel, by removing boulders and portions of rock ledges; to removing sand and building wing-dams at the "reach," ten miles above Augusta, and cutting a new channel through the ledge about Stevens' creek falls. The work done has resulted in obtaining an upper channel of twenty feet width, and two and one-half feet deep, at summer low water, from Augusta canal lock to Parksdale ferry. The act of 1882, appropriated $150,000 for this work, of which $2,396 remained available July 1, 1883. It is estimated that $60,000 will be required to complete the work, and that that sum can be profitably expended during the next year.

In the improvement of Wappoo cut, South Carolina, the act of 1882 appropriated $10,000, of which $3,295 remained unexpended July 1, 1883. Dredging operations were carried on during the year under contract, and will be continued until the funds in hand are exhausted.

In the improvement of Edisto river, South Carolina, $25,000 is asked for the coming year.

THE RIVERS OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

For the improvement of St. Johns river, Fla., the plan of improvement consists in the construction of two low jetties. the estimated cost $1,306,409 and it is thought $931-409 will be sufficient to complete the work. The act of '82 appropriated $150,000, of which the sum of $74,402 remained available July 1st, '83. The engineer recommends that a special appropiation of $75,000 be made available during the coming winter. He thinks $500,000 can be profitably expended in the work during the next year. In the improvement of the Cumberland sound, Georgia and Florida, work was suspended until an appropriation is made.

It is estimated that $1,891,023 will complete the work, and that $500,000 can be profitably expended during the next year. In the improvement of Altamaha river, Georgia, it is proposed to secure a channel of eighty feet width, and three feet depth at the low river stage, and the estimated cost is $60,000. During the past year an examination of the river was made with a view to locating the points that shall be improved. Of $150,000 appropriated by the act of 1882, $14,868 remained unexpended July 1st, 1883, and this sum will be used to carry on the work during the present year. An appropriation of $40,000 to complete the work is recommended for next year.

BRUNSWICK HARBOR.

The improvement of the harbor at Brunswick, Ga., was estimated to cost $73,187. The act of '82 appropriated $25,000 for the work, of which $499 remained unexpended July 1. 1883. It is now thought that $75,000 will be required to complete the work, and that sum can be profitable expended during next year.

CAREY'S ASSASSIN.

His Preliminary Trial—The Whole Story Doubted in New York.

LONDON, August 2.—The Daily News has the following special dispatch, dated Cape Town, July 31: "O'Donnell was examined before a Port Elizabeth magistrate to-day on the charge of murdering James Carey, the informer. According to the evidence given Carey and O'Donnell had been drinking in the second-class cabin just before the murder. When the steamer was half way between Table bay and Algoa bay O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey in the neck with a revolver. Carey staggered away, and O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in twenty minutes. O'Donnell says he was a Californian digger. He had lost largely in a silver mine. He was unaware of Carey's identity until he saw it stated in a Cape paper who Power was. He then determined to kill him. O'Donnell was accompanied by a young woman whom he calls his neice. He is six feet high, has gray eyes and dark hair; is about forty-five years of age, and is paralyzed in one hand. The supposed infernal machine which he brought with him is merely an ordinary galvanic battery.

Mrs. Carey deposed at the examination that after the murder she asked O'Donnell: "Did you shoot my husband?" and he replied: "Yes, I was sent to do it."

Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew of the steamer Kinfauns Castle, who noted his likeness—although shaven—to portraits of the informer, and the number and name of his children.

Carey's demeanor on board the steamer was imprudent. He lived very freely. He provoked a row at a Cape Town hotel by his abuse of the English.

THE WHOLE STORY DISCREDITED.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Not since the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke has there been such excitement among Irish nationalists in this city and vicinity as has been caused by the report of the shooting of Carey. O'Donovan Rossa was deluged with congratulatory telegrams. Mr. Rossa still asserts that the man who is alleged to have been shot at Cape Town is not James Carey. He insists that the announcement is a ruse on the part of the English government to throw the informer's pursuers off the track. Captain P. J. Coleman, one of the men concerned in the plot to blow up the Mansion house, and for whom the British government has offered a heavy reward, was positive in his statements. "I do not believe," said he, "that it was the arch informer who was shot and killed. The English government would not spread the report of his death if such were the fact, for it would serve to terrorize other informers. The British ministry would deny it. They denied the death of Pierre Nagle for twelve months. Nagle was the man who informed on Rossa, Luby and others."

All the cable dispatches stated that the O'Donnell who shot Carey was the James O'Donnell who was concerned in the Mansion house plot and in the rescue of the Australian prisoners. Mr. O'Donnell, who has been in this country for the past six months, was last night seen by a reporter.

"Of course," said O'Donnell, "I shot Carey at Cape Town the night before last, and then I was wafted through ethereal space and deposited in New York. I see that the cable dispatches state I am suspected as the O'Donnell who shot Carey. I don't believe the man shot is the informer."

Matthias Brady, brother of Joe Brady, who was hanged for alleged participation in the Phoenix Park murders, was seen in Paterson, New Jersey. "If Carey is really killed, it is a good job," remarked Brady, "but I have advices from Dublin which lead me to believe that the informer was in the Irish capital several days after the steamer sailed for Cape Town on which Carey is said to have been."

AN EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

J. A. McDonnell, who tracked Nagle, the informer, who was shot dead in London, was seen at Lake View, N. J., last evening. "The English government," he said, "would not allow Carey to be shot in the manner described. When Corydon, the man who gave away the plan to seize Chester Castle, was discharged from custody the government circulated a report that he had been killed and thrown into a sewer in Waterford. At that same time Corydon was watching the railroad stations and pointing out Fenians to the police. This was discovered and then Corydon boldly walked the streets of London with a revolver in each hand. No; I doubt Carey's death. The man who arrived in Montreal is, I think, his brother, and the arch informer is yet in the British islands."

James Boyle, one of the men implicated in the dynamite explosions and who arrived in this city Monday from Ireland, asserts his belief that Carey is in London. "It is the best place in the world to hide in," said Mr. Boyle. "The police were looking for me for weeks and I escaped under their very noses."

THIRTY-NINE GUNS FIRED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 2.—There is great rejoicing among the Irish organizations in Syracuse over the killing of Carey, the informer. Thirty-nine guns were fired this evening in Hanover square to celebrate the event. Two gunners were badly injured by the premature explosion of a charge.

A HOTEL FIRE.

An Inmate Jumps from an Upper Story and is Killed.

GALVESTON, August 2.—Yesterday afternoon the pavilion, one of Galveston's favorite beach resorts, owned by the City railway company, was burned. A number of other buildings in its vicinity were swept away at the same time. Robert Springer, late of Milwaukee, a drummer in the pavilion band, was killed almost instantly by jumping from a window in one of the turrets, and striking headforemost on the plank sidewalk. The origin of the fire is not definitely known. The loss is $40,000. Insured for $25,000. On Tuesday night the store of J. T. Turvey, wholesale grocer, was destroyed with contents. Loss $20,000. During the fire a quantity of powder exploded, jaring the earth for blocks away, and causing a man named Davis, who was sleeping on an upstairs porch, a square distant, to jump down and break his right thigh bone, and both forearms. His recovery is doubtful.

MACON, Ga., August 2.—The Mitchell house, a well known hotel at Thomasville, was burned this morning. The fire originated in the kitchen and burned rapidly. The house was soon abandoned. The insurance on the buildtng and furniture was $65,000 Loss $45,000. It will probably be rebuilt. Styman, dry goods and groceries, on the ground floor of the hotel, lost $12,000. Insurance, $6,000. N. N. Reese, druggist, also suffered. His loss is covered by insurance. J. Forbes, furniture, stock, lost $6,500. Insured for $1,500.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

SPEECH BY REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, OF GEORGIA,

Delivered at Monteagle—The Negro is Here to Stay Therefore He Should be Educated—The Duty of Christians to Raise Mankind to the Highest Plane of Perfection.

MONTEAGLE, Tenn., August 2.—The address of Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, president of Emory college and agent of the Slater fund, was listened to with the greatest attention, and was the subject of much favorable comment. The reverend gentleman said:

There is nothing peculiar in the subject I am to discuss at this time. The education of a negro is the education of a human being. In its essential characteristics the human mind is the same in every race and in every age. When a negro child is taught that two and two are four he learns just what a white child learns when he is taught the same proposition. The teacher uses the same faculties of mind in imparting the truth as to the sum of two and two; the two children use the same faculties in learning the truth; it means the same thing to them both. In farther teaching and learning, the methods may vary, but the variations will depend less on differences in race than on peculiarities in the individual. This is true in teaching the children of any race. What is here advanced is so obviously true, that any human being trying to teach any other human being that two and two are four would naturally use the same method, in conveying the truth of the statement, and would certainly expect the same result when the truth was once apprehended.

All this has nothing to do with the question: Which child learns most readily? Or with another question: Which child can learn most? If I were called on to answer these questions I would say, as to the first, the negro child of ordinary intelligence will apprehend that two and two are four just as readily as will the white child of ordinary intelligence. Except in the mind of a fool, there is no more in this statement to excite prejudice than if one should affirm that a negro boy ten years old weighs as much as a white child ten years old, or that he can jump as far. As to the second question, I would answer in perfect frankness, I do not know how much either can learn, and that, therefore, I do not know which can learn most. If urged to answer the question, which race, as we find them today in this country, is capable of the higher mental training and culture? I would answer, this a very different question. For the capabilities of a race are the results not only of their original ethnic endowments but of their ethnic history for many generations. As applied to these two races the conditions of the problems of their education are not now equal, nor can they now be made equal; for the white race has fully two thousand years the start. The ethnic development of the Britons was higher before the time of Julius Cæsar than was the ethnic development of the African tribes from which our negro fellow-citizens were taken some generations ago. Nothing should less need proving than the doctrine here set forth. Any stock-breeder can expound to you the force that is in the law of heredity. Ask the wise men who breed racehorses, or Jersey cows, or hunting dogs, or even canary birds. They attach great importance to pedigree and they can tell you why.

I do not then propose to discuss the question of the relative capacity of the two races; my theme is a very different one. Besides, I am not prepared to discuss that question; I do not know any man who is prepared to discuss it; neither race is sufficiently educated to furnish a guage of its possibilities. As to the negro nobody knows even approximately what he can do; his experiment has just been begun. Until recently he had no chance; to-day he has small chance; till the Gospel and common sense have conquered the prejudices of us of the white race he will not have the best conditions for showing what he can do. Considering what small chance he has had and the short time in which he has been allowed to learn, his achievements seem to me to be most remarkable. But on this point I know very well that, as usual, when feeling enters into judgments, those who know the least, from personal investigation, will make the most dogmatic assertions and the most vehement denials.

The proposition that I am here to advocate is this, and this only: the negro in the United States ought to be educated.

The first reason I offer is in the fact of his humanity. He ought to be educated because he is a man. At this point I say nothing to those who deny the essential unity of the human race; I speak to those who do believe in that essential unity. For one I believe in the essential unity of the race, and I believe in the brotherhood of the human race. I believe, therefore, in all brotherly help and service, wherever and however I find any human being. For the very same reasons that I believe in sending the Gospel, and the Christian civilization that goes with it, to China, I believe in giving Christian education to the negroes in America; and, lest by some possibility there should be some misapprehension as to the truth I hold, let me say, I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to the negroes for the same reasons that I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to the white people—that is, because they are alike human beings, and by natural, God-given right should have the best opportunity God's providence allows them for becoming all that they are capable of becoming.

So long as I believe in Jesus Christ and his gospel I cannot stand upon any lower platform than this. I think I know what He would say on this subject. It is He who spoke of himself as the "Son of Man"—the brother of every man. It is He who gave us the parable of the good Samaritan and the sermon on the Mount; it is He who lived for all men and died for all men; it is He who will tell us how to discuss and to answer questions that involve the rights and needs and destinies of human beings. People who have opinions they are afraid to carry to Jesus Christ had better change their opinions.

At this point I offer all I care to say, at this time, as to the extent to which the negro's education should be carried. He should have opportunity to learn all he can learn, because he has the right that God gave him when he made him, to become as much of a man and as truly a man as his nature allows. This right he has in virtue of his humanity; right cannot be divined. How much he can learn, of what development he is capable we of to-day do not know; our children will not know; for the elevation of a race implies the education of generations. But individuals of the negro race have done enough in the matter of advanced education; hundreds of thousands of them have done enough in the matter of elementary education, to put to flight utterly the theories and arguments that a generation ago we of the white race, with few exceptions, accepted as the final orthodox philosophy on this subject.

As a practical question I would say, every child in this country, white and black, should have from his parents or from the government an equal chance for elementary education. I believe in what Americans mean by the "common school." There should be schools enough to give to every child the rudiments of learning—if you please, the three "R's;" and these schools should be good enough to teach the rudiments thoroughly. Such schools there must be, if the children of the republic are to be educated; if they are to be efficient, if they are to reach the case, they must be backed by the government. To accomplish this end wisely, justly, efficiently, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the school funds, without distinction of race. I rejoice that every state in this union—with perhaps one exception—does now in principle at least use its school funds without distinction of race, so that, in the opportunities of elementary education there may be justice to both races.

What comes after this universal elementary education? The answer is simple and to me obvious; whatever individual capacity, aided by the benevolence of good men and the wise enterprise of the church, makes possible. Give them all, white and black, the keys of knowledge and then let them unlock as many doors as they can. I pity the coward who is afraid to give a human being this chance. Little danger is there that any race will rise too high, that any individual of any race will learn too much truth. There is no danger more remote than the danger of over-education; there is no danger more imminent than the danger of under education and false education. And there is no part of the civilized world that at this time has greater need to concern itself with the social and political and moral perils that lurk in wide-spread ignorance that our own well-beloved and fair "sunny south" of the year 1883.

With not a few persons of good business faculty and shrewd wordly wisdom it often happens that an argument on the plane of policy goes much further than an argument on the higher plane of truth and right. They are prone to forget that there is no wise policy that is against right, and that while God reigns there cannot be.

I will offer the argument on the lower plane. The negro is here, and here to stay. He is a citizen armed with that thunderbolt of political power, the ballot. That it was given to him unwisely and without conditions that would develop in him a wise conscience as to the use of it—that as a rule he is unfit to be a voter—all this I understand fairly well. But this is not the subject to discuss at this time. He is a citizen—he is a voter. In some states he is in the majority; in every southern state he is a tremendous power—a power whether he uses it or designing white men use it. It is about time to consider facts. His citizenship is a fact and his presence here is a fact. There are now at least seven millions of negroes in this country; nearly all of them are in the southern states. They increase rapidly and steadily—faster than the white race increases. Some writers have attempted with small success to impeach the United States census tables. This much may be said on this point—these census tables are the highest authority we have on the subject. What do they show? Thoughtful men will consider the answer to the question. The increase in the total population of the United States from 1870 to 1880 was 30 per cent; the increase of the white population, aided largely by foreign immigration, was 28.32 per cent; the increase of the negro population, unaided by foreign immigration, was 34.78 per cent.

Some writers of name and position have endeavored to break the force of these startling figures by calling in question the accuracy of the census tables and by seeking, in comparisons of longer periods, as from 1860 to 1880, to prove a smaller percentage of increase. If they want the best test for comparison let them try ten decades instead of two sets of two. One hundred years ago there were in this country seven hundred thousand negroes; now there are seven millions. That is they have multiplied ten times in a century. How many will there be in 1993?

A man who does not know that voters ought to be able to read and write does not know enough to be argued with. The illiterate vote of our southern states is simply appalling, and this illiterate vote is increasing. From 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of illiterate voters in the southern states of nearly two hundred thousand. Figures may not be interesting to a mixed audience, but they are sometimes instructive. I will give you a few on the illiterate vote of our section of the union. In Georgia the illiterate white vote in 1870 was 21,899; in 1880, 28,571. The negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 100,551; in 1880, 116,517. The white illiterate vote in Kentucky in 1870 was 43,826; in 1880, 54,966. The negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,849; in 1880, 43,177. In Tennessee, the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,713; in 1880, 46,948. The negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 55,938; in 1880, 58,601. In Texas in 1870 the white illiterate vote was 17,505; in 1880, 33,085. The negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 47,235; in 1880, 59,609.

Let those philosophers who think that education "spoils the poor for laborers," take heart. The uneducated adults, among whites and blacks in the south increase in numbers. If ignorance makes them better laborers, there has been great advance in our industrial resources since 1870. There were among us nearly 200,000 more grown men who could neither read nor write in 1880 than in 1870. Doubtless 1883 would show still further progress—but progress downward.

Surely it cannot be needful before this assembly to point out the perils to our institutions involved in this huge and increasing illiterate vote. How are the votes of ignorant men determined? 1. In small part by the counsels of the wise and good citizens. I say in small part, for the bad and designing demagogue has more power over the ignorant vote than the good and unselfish patriot. 2. The votes of ignorant men are largely determined by prejudice. Out of prejudice proceed conflicts and all manner of social and political wrongs. 3. The votes of the ignorant are largely influenced by bribes, offered in one form or another. And this means fraud and corruption without end and bottomless. The worst thing about this huge illiterate vote, is not the incapacity of the voters to use their ballots wisely; the worst thing about it is this: ignorance fits them exactly to become the tools of corrupt men of superior intelligence. With an illiterate vote large enough to hold the balance of power, elections are, for the most part, dictated by demagogues and manipulated by villians. It is left to intelligent, industrious and honest citizens to settle the costs of corrupt government.

I am not unacquainted with the answer to all this as a plea for the education of the negro.

Book-learning, we are gravely informed, is not sufficient; the negro needs education in morals. This is true, and true as to the negro because it is true as to all other men. But will sensible men seriously urge the negro's need of education in morals as an objection to his education in books? Is book knowledge then in itself unfavorable to good morals? Is ignorance the mother of devotion and the nurse of religion? Then recall the fierce Arabs who put torch to the library of Alexandria and bid them burn down your colleges and schools; bid them destroy your books and stop your busy press forever. Then stop all education—stop all thinking—vegetate and die. It is unmitigated nonsense—this miserable pretense of reasoning that, since the negro does need betterment in his morals, the schoolhouse is not good for him. A most significant fact may be mentioned at this point; the only white people in this country who are expending either much money or much service in the effort to improve the negro's morals are also the people who are expending most

Continued on Second Column Fifth Page.

GEORGIA BY WIRE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE OUTLYING TOWNS NOTED.

The State Horticultural Society—Fire in Jackson County—Two Negroes Killed by Lightning in Macon County—A Street Car War in Gainesville—The Rain and Crops.

Special to The Constitution.

PERRY, August 2.—Caterpillars are webbed up and quiet, but anxiety is felt for the new growth of cotton.

Anniston, Alabama.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special to The Constitution.

ANNISTON, August 2.—A heavy storm this afternoon. A son of I. J. Howell was killed by lightning at Eas'aboga, Ala., at 5 p.m.

Acworth, Georgia.

BACK FROM THE REUNION.

Special to The Constitution.

ACWORTH, August 2.—Parties who attended the reunion of the Eighteenth Georgia regiment from here yesterday returned, declaring themselves highly gratified with the day's success.

Blount Springs, Alabama.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Special to the Constitution.

BLOUNT SPRINGS, August 2.—Detective Booth, of the postal detective service, has arrested D. L. James, mail contractor, charged with the forgery of the bonds to his certificates to his bids and contracts. Nearly all his bonds are alleged by the detective to be forged. He has contracts amounting to $200,000 per annum.

Dahlonega, Georgia.

THE CITIZENS ENTHUSIASTIC FOR A PROHIBITORY LAW.

Special to The Constitution.

DAHLONEGA, August 2.—A large meeting of citizens last night passed resolutions asking the legislature to pass a prohibitory law for the 837th district G. M.

The trustees of the college unanimously indorsed the action of the citizens. Prof. Beck will introduce the bill. Our people do not want a license law on any terms.

Butler, Georgia.

TWO NEGROES KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special to The Constitution.

BUTLER, August 1.—During a thunder storm in Macon county, on yesterday, two negroes were killed by lightning on the plantation of Sheriff Nathan Gilmore.

We were treated to a 41 pound melon by Stephen Collins, a 12 year old son of Mr. Wm. H. Collins. The finest one brought to our market.

The rain has at last come, much to the relief of both the animal and vegetable kingdom.

Decatur, Georgia.

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Special to The Constitution.

DECATUR, August 2.—William Phillips, colored, who works for George B. Scott, was kicked by a horse Thursday evening. The hoof of the horse, heavily shod, struck him squarely on the mouth and jaw, knocking out several teeth. An artery was torn causing great loss of blood; and it was with great difficulty that the flow was stopped. He is improving.

Mr. M. C. Hawes, returned home yesterday after an absence of about two months, which he has spent in traveling in the northwest. He is much improved in health and spirit.

Charlie McGinnis and Miss Loula Gallaway, were married yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Johnston.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, August 2.—This morning John Minor, aged nineteen, and John Montgomery, aged nine years, were driving the wagon of W. J. Minor down Lookout mountain, when the harness gave way and the horse ran at a breakneck speed down the mountain. Both boys were thrown out by the upsetting of the vehicle. Young Montgomery was cut in two places about the head by falling on the rocks, but Minor was not hurt.

Sheriff Foute, of Loudon county, Tennessee, passed through this city to-day from Nebraska, having in his custody Sam Bacon, who murdered Will S. Wright in Loudon county last summer. Bacon is the son of a prominent citizen, and Wright was a worthy young man from Roane county.

Calhoun, Georgia.

RAIN AND CROPS.

Special to the Constitution.

CALHOUN, August 2.—There was a slight thunder and wind storm here yesterday morning, accompanied with refreshing rain, rendering the temperature decidedly more pleasant. The prospects seem fine for more rain to-day, and the cry is reported, "Let it come." The drouth has been long and almost fatal to early planted corn almost throughout the entire county. The farmers generally seem despondent and expect, or rather hope, to make corn only from that planted late.

Mr. Milton Fain, the young man recently injured by a runaway team, is rapidly improving. Business continues dull, though there is a considerable quantity of wheat being placed upon market. The brick houses in process of erection here are being rapidly pushed to completion and soon our town will present an improved appearance and have two more brick houses than prior to the fire, which destroyed one entire block last November.

Blakely, Georgia.

SUMMER VISITORS.

Special to The Constitution.

BLAKELY, August 2.—Mrs. R. H. Powell, Miss Jennie Buchannon and Mrs. J. J. Smith left this morning for a month's recreation in middle and north Georgia.

For the first time in four weeks we were visited to-day with a splendid, seasonable rain. The crops, in consequence of the extended drouth, have suffered considerably; in some sections almost ruined. Our farmers calculate now on not more than two-thirds of a crop.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Several new buildings are in process of erection in and near town, namely: Neat residences on Fort Gaines street for Mrs. J. B. Mulligan and Mr. A. Pantone; residences for J. D. Fudge and J. M. Stewart, Jr., on Fort Gaines street.

NEW COTTON.

Several bales of new cotton are expected in this market during the coming week.

Hon. E. C. Bower and family leave soon we are informed for the Louisville exposition.

Gainesville, Georgia.

A STREET CAR WAR.

Special to The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, August 2.—Judge Estes on yesterday granted an order restraining the city council from tearing up or interfering with the tracks of the Gainesville street railroad. That honorable body, in the plentitude of the power which they imagined a little brief authority conferred upon them setting around their counsel board with as much gravity as three cats around a "cooter," solemnly declared that the street railroad was a "nuisance" and "required and directed" the owner of the road to make certain changes, or else "tear up and remove said road out of the streets of said city, and upon his own premises." Dr. Green, the owner, examined his back yard and all his vacant lots and decided he had no suitable place to put a railroad, and thereupon brought a bill to enjoin the said mayor and council from tearing up and interfering with the road as they had declared in the solemn resolution aforesaid they would do. Upon the hearing yesterday, Colonel Dunlap, attorney for the road, submitted about two dozen affidavits from the leading citizens of the city, proving that the railroad was not a nuisance, and the mayor and council submitted affidavits from three livery stable men and a newspaper editor to prove that it was! The cat in the meal tub is painfully apparent. The whole thing is a farce as broadly ludicrous as that of the "three tailors of Tooley street," who issued a high sounding pronunciamento beginning, "We the people of London do declare, etc."

Bainbridge, Georgia.

DEATH OF MRS. POWELL.

Special to the Constitution.

BAINBRIDGE, August 2.—Mrs. William E. Powell, wife of our tax collector, died at her husband's home in the county Sunday, of congestive chills.

BAIL ASKED FOR.

Ed Moulton, charged with the murder of a man by the name of Rolin in Miller county, applied through his counsel to Judge Bower yesterday to grant him bail. The hearing is set for the first Tuesday of next month. He is here in jail.

A TURPENTINE ASSIGNMENT.

Smith, Boynton & Fleming, turpentine men, have made an assignment to creditors. Liabilities about twenty thousand dollars. If properly managed, their farm will eventually pay out. Captain Smith, senior partner, is in charge under the assignee, a Mr. West, an attorney of Savannah. The assignment caused quite a stir in business circles, several of our merchants, being large unsecured creditors of the firm.

Collinsville, Alabama.

A POSTOFFICE CLOSED UP.

Special to The Constitution.

COLLINSVILLE, August 2.—In June last, in the interest of justice, Captain John Frey, chief postoffice inspector for this division, visited DeKalb county, Alabama, on business of vital interest to the people of that section. In the course of his investigation it became necessary to take some one into his confidence, and, having faith in the integrity of the postmaster at Ten Broeck, he stated to him the nature of his business and called upon him for information and assistance. It subsequently transpired that at the first opportunity the postmaster at Ten Broeck, one Bassett, betrayed the confidence of the inspector, and not only endeavored to prevent the arrest of the criminals, but placed in jeopardy the life of the officer. For this offense the postmaster general very properly removed Bassett, and in order that the community might realize the enormity of the offense of their postmaster, as well as to demonstrate to them the feeling of the department towards all such treacherous officials the postoffice at Ten Broeck, Alabama, was discontinued, and particular care was taken to fully advise the patrons of that office of the cause of such action.

Savannah, Georgia.

RICE MILL ON FIRE.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, August 2.—This morning about one o'clock a large building in Yamacraw, owned by the Planters rice mill company and occupied by the Augusta industrial manufacturing company as a barrel factory, was discovered on fire. The structure, together with the cooper shop, 300 rice barrels, and several carloads of materials, was destroyed, and four tenement houses across the lane also badly damaged by fire and water. The loss is about $5,000, all covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

STEPFATHER KILLED.

Last night about half-past eleven o'clock George Gardner had a quarrel with Green Dixon, his stepfather, whom he charged with ill-treating his mother. The quarrel was subsequently renewed, when Gardner returned to the house with his rifle. He is a member of a military company, and deliberately shot his stepfather, inflicting a wound from which he died at two o'clock this afternoon. Gardner escaped. All colored.

Lawrence Kennedy, negro janitor at the courthouse, disappointed in love, attempted suicide by a dose of laudanum. An active physician and vigorous stomach pump prevented a coroner's inquest.

Emma Hardwick, colored laundress, who has been in ill health several months, tried to end her life with morphine last night. The same course saved her, but she threatens to yet take her life.

A SLIP OF THE RAZOR.

A barber this morning, while shaving a gentleman accidentally let his razor slip and in attempting to catch it struck his thumb across the keen edge, nearly severing the member in twain. The customer was frightened nearly to deeth.

Butler & Stevens' new bale of cotton was sold at the exchange to-day. It brought 12½ cents.

In the game between the Dixies of Savannah and the Browns of Augusta, the former were victorious by a score of ten to six. Great excitement over the contest, and a considerable sum of money changed hands. The Browns were the favorites. There was a great crowd at the grounds.

The Gate City sailed for Boston to-day. She carried 10,410 watermelons.

Barnesville, Georgia.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special to The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, August 2.—A very heavy rain fell in and around Barnesville yesterday afternoon. Tremendous flashes of lightning were kept up till late at night. The barn of Mr. T. D. Dewberry, seven miles from Barnesville, was struck by lightning and burned up completely. In the barn were about 700 bushels of oats in the straw. Under the barn were a number of stalls in which several mules were kept; one mule was killed outright, and another was badly injured. Immediately after the barn was struck, the flames burst from the top of the barn, the oats caught fire and the barn was quickly consumed.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The display of fruits, flowers and vegetables of the horticultural society is very fine. One of the members told me it compared very favorably with former exhibitions of the society in regard to variety. Masonic hall, where the display is made, is beautifully decorated with unique designs, made of flowers, fruits, seeds and vegetables. One very attractive piece of work is what seems to be a picture of several mountains, with a lake at their feet. It is in reality an exposition of the different soils around Barnesville. Mrs. L. K. Rogers, of Barnesville, designed this work. She obtained all the different kinds of soil near here and put them on paper, covered with glue, in such a manner as to make this beautiful picture. The committee to examine the articles of the exhibit are busily at work this morning. The members of the society anticipate a profitable session. Below is a description of the display:

Samuel H. Rumph, Willow Lake nursery, Marshallville, Georgia: Seventy-seven varieties peaches, forty-six varieties apples; six varieties grapes; one variety Chinese quince; five varieties evaporated fruits; two varieties pomegranites.

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Georgia, Fruitland nursery: Twenty-six varieties grapes; three varieties pears; one variety plum.

Washington county exhibit: Nineteen varieties grapes; four varieties pears; thirteen varieties peaches; one variety pomegranate; one variety plum.

David Milner, Macon, Georgia: Twenty-two varieties grapes; eight varieties pears.

Yates & Williams, Upson county nursery, Yatesville, Georgia: Thirty-two varieties grapes; thirty-one varieties apples; Forty-eight varieties peaches; ten varieties pears; one variety English walnut.

P. T. Ward, Yatesville, Georgia: Thirty-one varieties peaches; three varieties pears; six varieties grapes; two varieties melons.

L. L. Varnadoe, Thomasville: Six varieties pears; one variety evaporated pear.

H. H. Sanford, Dixie nursery, Thomasville, Georgia: ten varieties grapes.

W. W. Thompson, "LeConte" nursery, Smithville, Ga. A splendid assortment of evaporated fruits and vegetables.

W. K. Nelson, Georgia nursery, Augusta, Ga. Twenty-four grapes, ten apples. Very fine.

Dr. J. P. Brown, Augusta, Ga. Twenty grapes.

A. T. Holt, Bolingbroke, Ga. Five peaches, seven apples, one pear, one plum, six pears, six apples, one peach, two Japanese persimmons, one Chinese tea plant, one bunch bananas.

W. B. Jones & Co., seedsmen, Herndon, Ga. Two melons, five grapes. Also very fine assortment of vegetables.

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

A Mule Thief Caught—Bitten by a Black Spider—A Runaway Horse—Lunatics in Dooly—The Silvey Tragedy—Two Negro Murders Reported—A Serious Cutting Affray.

Mr. J. W. Gunn, of Dooly county, caught an alligator the other day, weighing one hundred pounds, with a hook and line.

Henry Light, the young man who stole Mr. Thomas Bell's mule in Cherokee county, was caught in Jackson county in the act of selling the animal. He was carried to Canton, bound over in $500 bond and placed in Marietta jail for safe keeping.

Americus Recorder: Monday two negro boys, named Oliver Reed and Ed McCuller, quarreled and came to blows, during which Reed used his knife freely on McCuller. They were arrested, and Reed was bound over in the sum of $200. McCuller was cut rather badly about the shoulder.

Butler Herald: On Saturday night the 21st instant, Mr. C. J. Peterman, a worthy and industrious farmer of this county, had the misfortune to have a large barn containing about one hundred and fifty bushels of oats, some fodder and many valuable farming implements, destroyed by fire. He is confident the work was that of an incendiary.

Forsyth Democrat: Mr. Augustus Fowler, who was blasting in a well for George Fowler, in the upper part of this county, last week, and, after making his blast, went into the well and remaining perfectly quiet for some time the apprehensions of those around were aroused for his safety. When an investigation was had he was found to be dead in the well, having suffocated from gas.

Hawkinsville News: Evidences of virtue in our artesian water are daily being brought to light. The latest is the case of Mrs. C. W. Harrell, of this county. She came here not long ago in very feeble health, being confined to her bed most of the time. After drinking the water several days she began to improve and now she is in excellent health. She attributes the restoration of her health entirely to the artesian water of Hawkinsville.

Hawkinsville News: On Saturday evening, at McLeod & Dennard's store, in the lower part of this county, a serious difficulty occurred between two negroes, George Harrell and Alex Dillard, in which the latter was dangerously wounded with a pocket knife. The two negroes had been teasing one another. Harrell became angry and cut Dillard in four different places. He was brought to town yesterday and lodged in jail. Dillard was living at last accounts.

Marietta Journal: Mr. Thos. Griggs, a railroad track hand, was bitten by a black spider last Friday which caused his body to swell to an unnatural size, producing great bodily and mental pain. He writhed in agony and was almost crazy. He was drenched copiously with whisky to counteract the poison, with what result we do not know, as he was carried to his home several miles in the country. He was bitten by a mad dog two months ago, and has been in mortal dread ever since of hydrophobia.

On Sunday last at Olive Springs Baptist church, Cobb county, while Mr. John Speirs, was unhitching his horse from a buggy, the horse became frightened and broke loose. Mr. Speirs held on to the hip strap, when the horse dashed forward dragging Mr. S. until the strap broke. Mr. Speirs had his arm knocked out of place and received injuries about the breast and stomach, either from being thrown against something or from a kick of the horse. The horse continued its flight and ran over Mr. Joshua Reed's buggy and tore it all to pieces, then ran against George Fleming's wagon, turning it over and breaking it up, and then ran against another wagon and a tree and jumped clean over two horses. A gentleman struck the horse in the head with a plank and stopped his wild career.

Butler Herald: I head of a colored baptizing over in Crawford county that beats anything in that line that I ever heard of before. The colored minister was baptizing a good many of the colored brethren and sisters and among the rest was one sister who would bring the scales down close on to two hundred pounds. When the time came for her to be "ducked" she and the parson went into water about shoulder deep. Just as the word Holy Ghost got out of the sable divine's mouth, the colored woman thought that she would have to do something, and she threw the pastor down, and as a matter of course he had to turn her loose. When trying to rescue herself she was carried into deep water and it took four men to get her out. "I golly," she said when she came out of the water, that she never would try to throw the pastor down again.

Dooly Vindicator: On Monday of last week some persons put a quantity of poison in Penniehatchie creek, at the fork, a few miles below Vienna, and poisoned the stream for several miles below, killing a quantity of fine fish. Persons who visited the stream informed us that they certainly saw at least one hundred pounds of fine suckers, trout and other fish lying on top of the water, lodged against logs and brush, and other obstructions in a state of decomposition. We presume the parties who did so did it for the purpose of catching fish, without thinking of the sersous results. This is a charitable view. They should have known that such acts are a violation of our criminal laws, and are grounds for a prosecution. Some of our citizens are indignant over the act, and, we hear, will have the matter investigated. This stream was likewise treated a few years ago, and had just gotten over it when it was repeated.

McDuffie Journal: One of the saddest and most horrible tragedies I have ever heard of occurred in this county on Friday, July 27, at about 9 o'clock p. m. Two of the sons of Mr. Isaiah Silvey got to frolicking—throwing peaches at each other. One is about twelve and the other fourteen years old. The father being absent, an older brother, aged about 18 years, undertook to stop it, and as they did not readily obey him, he caught hold of the older one and choked him. The boy became so enraged at it that he drew his knife and plunged it into his brother's left side, the blade passing through the lung, and, the doctor said, grazing the heart. On the next day, the 28th, at about 2 o'clock p.m., he died, and was buried on Sunday. The boy who did the killing is very small for his age, and is said to be almost crazy about it. The father and mother of these boys are greatly afflicted by it, and it has cast a gloom over the whole community. The guilty boy has been arrested and brought to town, and possibly will be committed to-day.

Dooly Vindicator: We notice in our exchanges frequent accounts of lunatics being carried to the asylum, and we presume they get admittance there. Then why can't those, who have been adjudged lunatics, months ago, in Dooly county, get room at the asylum? We are not inclined to think the fault is in our county officials, for we were shown a letter a few weeks ago, from the superintendent of the asylum to the ordinary of Dooly, stating that there was no room, but since that time, it appears that others have been carried to the asylum. A negro man, known as 'crazy Jack' who was adjudged a lunatic, in this county, more than twelve months ago, and carried to the asylum, short time after and refused admittance, was brought back, and is now incarcerated in the county jail, a very uncomfortable place for a healthy sane man, and yet he has to remain in this miserable place, where he is more liable to grow worse than otherwise. Frank McLendon, a white man, is also in jail, because there is no room in the asylum for him. He is in a bad condition mentally, and can't improve where he is. It would not be safe for the public for either of these parties to go at large, but this is the best that can be done. Mr. Bleadsoe, whose condition the jury passed on several months ago, is in the hands of his friends, to their great inconvenience. We say, where is the fault?

TAX RETURNS.

The Reputed Values of Lands, Etc. of Several Counties in the State.

Special to The Constitution.

DECATUR, August 2.—Eight of the largest land owners in Decatur district return to the tax receiver 5,179 acres of land, valued from $5.33 to $19.00 per acre and averaging $11.00 per acre. Two in Clarkston district return 878 acres, valued at $8.33 per acre. Eight in Stone Mountain district return 5,512 acres, valued from $5 to $8 per acre and averaging $6.25 per acre. Three in Lithonia district return 2,159 acres from $5.50 to $7.00 per acre, and averaging $6.25 per acre. Five in Phillips district return 1,874 acres from $7.00 to $10.00, and averaging $8.00 per acre. Four in Panthersville district return 3,280 acres from $5.00 to $9.00, averaging $8.00 per acre. Three in Diamond district 1,583 acres from $3.50 to $9.50 per acre, and averaging $7 per acre. One in Evans district, 584 acres, valued at $9 per acre. Four in Mills district from $5.50 to $19.50, and averaging $10.33 per acre. Four in Cross Keys, 2,282 acres, from $6 to $10 and averaging $8.33 per acre. Two in Shallowford district, 1,251 acres, averaging $6.12 per acre. Two in Browning's district, 1,182 acres, averaging $6.50 per acre.

The tax returns of Pulaski give the following result: Aggregate value of whole property, $1,654,327; value of lands, $572,514; value of city or town property, $366,925. White polls, 1,062; colored polls, 880. White defaulters, 45; colored defaulters, 126. Aggregate polls, 2,113. The returns show the increase of property over 1882 to be $110,239. The aggregate amount of property returned by the colored population foots up $61,762. Amount for wild lands, $7,266. Property of defaulters, doubled, amounts to $11,126.

The tax returns of Spalding show an increase of 3,775 acres returned over last year, and an increase in valuation of taxable property of $129,033.

Murray county returns $75,181 more property than last year, giving now $1,271,606. Every district in the county except Ball Ground shows an increase, and that district falls off $1,127. Number of polls in 1882 was 1,427; this year, 1,495.

Mr. Henry L. Davis, receiver of tax returns of Chatham, completed his returns yesterday of the taxable property of the county. In it we find the aggregate returns of whites to be $19,263,705, and that of colored $240,410. The comparative statement of the value of land in 1882, was $1,074,062, and this year at $1,269,602, making an increase of $195,540. In the valuation of city property there is an increase this year of $19,864. In 1882 the capital in shipping amounted to $21,525, and this year to $1,591,345. The Building and Loan associations' returns this year, are $17,249, while there were none last year. The grand aggregate of 1882 amounted to $18,664,138, and this year to $19,757,077, an increase of $1,092,939.

Temple, Georgia.

A THRIVING GEORGIA PACIFIC VILLAGE.

Special to The Constitution.

TEMPLE, Carroll County, Ga., August 2.—As all the villages and towns on the Georgia Pacific railway, except Temple, have been vigorously sketched, I think it due her the same. Just forty-five miles from Atlanta, located in a beautiful, smooth and fertile country, for beauty in location or thrift in prosperity, she cannot be excelled by any of the new towns. Twelve months ago Temple was nothing but a beautiful grove. Now we have some fifteen store-houses that will be completed by the first of September next; nine business houses that have done a lively business most all of the present year. We also have some neat residence houses. Built a neat academy and have therein a splendid school, with a good teacher. We have bought up to date, near five thousand chickens, and three thousand dozen of eggs. And considering the amount of guano hauled off from here this season by the farmers, I think the merchants may safely expect a lively time this fall. We have at our call two physicians.

Temple is surrounded by a class of industrious, sedate, honest and frugal farmers, and as for health Temple cannot be excelled by any place in the state. Our country is well supplied with good water, good land, good timber, and many rich veins of valuable ore penetrating all through our portion of mother earth, and with these combinations at her control she certainly has a prosperous future.

We have as yet no new churches, owing to some trouble between the church trustees and railroad officials, though this can be easily adjusted when the hearts of those parties gets in proper trim. We have Sunday school and preaching in our neat academy.

Jonesboro, Georgia.

CASES IN COURT.

Special to The Constitution.

JONESBORO, August 2.—Our return day for superior court has passed. A number of suits have been filed. One case of Rev. Fleming vs. Henry Masters for damages for personal indignities and slander, makes grave and very improbable charges against the defendant. In another suit one Davenport charges Floyd Brown with saying too much about some corn. We expect a lively time when these cases are called for trial. Another mistrial in the DeVaughn mill-dam case.

THE ASSAULTED TEACHER.

James T. Hamrick, the teacher wounded last Monday, is said to have lost a gallon of blood from the cut he received in the fracas with the school boys. He is slowly recovering. The boys have not yet been arrested.

Mrs. D. P. Furgerson is quite ill.

Rev. A. Austin is convalescing from his long illness of typhoid fever.

CLAYTON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Clayton county Sunday school convention had a gala day at Morrows station yesterday. A very large crowd was in attendance and were very highly entertained by the music and speeches on the occasion as also by the splendid basket dinner. New life seems to be infused in the cause and we expect greater efforts to be put forth than heretofore. In the evening a considerable wind arose and blew down a portion of the arbor, and stopped the exercises.

Augusta, Georgia.

THE CROPS.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, August 2.—Reports from Lincoln and Columbia counties are that cotton and corn crops in fine condition, notwithstanding the recent dry weather. In Lincoln the best corn crop for years will be made. This excellence is said to be general in those counties. Across the river in Aiken county crops are also in first rate condition. Corn on the uplands has been cut off some, but there still will be a fine yield.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP.

A Sunday school excursion, numbering over four hundred, was in Augusta to-day.

A little negro boy was caught in the machinery of the Black flour mills to-day and horribly mangled. He was killed before the machinery could be stopped.

The ball and concert at the Platz this evening, for the benefit of the striking telegraph operators, will be a success. A large number of tickets have been sold.

Athens, Georgia.

FIRE IN JACKSON.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, August 2.—The house and out buildings of Mrs. Elizabeth Osnient, of Jackson county, was burned Wednesday night.

The National bank is enlarging their rooms.

Mrs. J. H. Dorsey, a very estimable lady, died yesterday.

Captain Talmadge is down with the rheumatism.

Rome, Georgia.

SEVERE WIND STORM.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, August 2.—It is reported here that a severe wind storm passed over Oxford, Ala., last night. No damage was done to persons. From various parts of the country comes the welcome news that a good rain fell to-day, the first in nearly eight weeks. The rain that fell to-day will not amount to a season, though of great benefit.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all **Malaria, Bilious attacks,** Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, **but is no intoxicating beverage.**

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe **purgative, alterative** and **tonic** can never be out of place. The remedy is **harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.**

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. JANNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

Take only the **Genuine,** which always has on the Wrapper the **red Z Trade-Mark** and **Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The World Moves.—Skill and Science Triumphant.

OUR reporter relates the following remarkable experience of one of our most reliable and substantial merchants, Deacon Stephen G. Mason. Mr. Mason says that from 1869 to 1880 he suffered terribly from frequent very severe attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism. The last attack in the winter of '79 and '80 was so severe as to render him unable to take a step in four months. His physicians thought that one side of him was paralyzed, and both knees became so stiff that he could not bend them. The doctors pronounced his case incurable, leaving him in a terrible condition. He was then induced to try Hunt's Remedy, by a medical friend who told him that his whole sickness and trouble arose from Kidney disease, and convinced Mr. Mason that such was the case, and after taking it six weeks was entirely cured, and is now in such excellent physical condition that neither damp weather nor wet feet affect him disagreeably. Mr. Mason says that his cure is complete, as it is more than two years since he has had the disease. "I attribute my most remarkable cure solely to Hunt's Remedy, the Infallible Kidney and Liver Medicine," says Mr. Mason.—*Providence Evening Press.*

The Best.

WILLIAM H. WILSON, M.D., Springfield, Effington Co., Ga., says: "I prescribed Hunt's Remedy in a complicated case of Dropsy which I had been treating for *eight* years, and I find Hunt's Remedy is the best medicine for Dropsy and the Kidneys I have ever used."

Owe My Existence.

ABIGAIL S. COLES, of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., says: "Eighteen months ago I had Dropsy around the heart. My physicians and friends despaired of my ever getting well. The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to Hunt's Remedy, and I am deeply thankful."

Aladdin's lamp wrought mighty things, but Hunt's Remedy works mightier. **Try it.**

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"I feel it my duty to recommend it."

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References—Edw'd Atkinson, Boston; Francis Cogin, Augusta, and other noted manufacturers. Correspondence solicited. OFFICE—AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. we fr su

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THE LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS RECORD OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Proceedings in the Senate—The Doings in the House—The Introduction of New Matter and the Passage of Bills on a Third Reading—The Reports of Committees—Points.

The senate met at 9 o'clock, President Boynton in the chair. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, of Mercer university. Roll called and journal read and adopted.

Senator DuBignon gave notice that he would move to reconsider the action of the senate of yesterday in passing a bill to amend section 4587 of the code, relating to persons fraudulently obtaining credit.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he would move for a reconsideration of yesterday's action of the senate in refusing to pass a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three from the senate and five from the house, to whom should be referred all bills relating to the building of a new capitol.

Mr. DuBignon asked the senate to grant the reconsideration asked for. Mr. McAfee also asked that it be done, as he had desired to be heard on the subject while under discussion, and had been prevented from so doing by the call of the previous question. Several other senators were in the same category and could not speak on the subject, and had desired to have been heard.

Senator DuBignon's motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. Smith's motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. DuBignon, chairman of the judiciary, submitted the following report:

A favorable consideration of a bill amending section 1712 of the code.

Also, a bill amending an act carrying into effect the last clause of paragraph one, section one, article seven the constitution of 1877.

Also, a house bill amending section 4527 of the code of 1882.

Mr. Davis made a report of the special committee to consider the obstructions in the Savannah river caused by the canal dam at Augusta, recommending that the time be extended the city authorities of Augusta, six months from the 15th of September, 1883, to construct a fish-way at the canal dam, and in the event the said authorities fail to have or constructed by said time, that the governor be authorized to have the resolutions of the general assembly relating thereto enforced. Agreed to, and the report was transmitted to the house.

Mr. Tutt's bill to amend section 4587 of the code, was made a special order for next Wednesday, after the reading of the journal. On the call of the roll for new matter, bills were read as follows:

By Mr. Hoyt—A resolution authorizing the governor to loan the Georgia Land and Mineral company so many of the maps, minerals, specimens and tables, as they may wish, upon a guarantee of said company of a safe return at the demand of the governor, provided that no such loan be made until said company shall have received their charter. Referred to committee on agriculture.

By Mr. Jones—A bill to declare contracts waiving the benefit of exemption from garnishment effective and for other purposes.

Mr. McDonald, chairman of the committee on temperance, reported favorably on a bill to prohibit the sale of malt, spirituous or intoxicating liquors within two miles of Round Oak church, in Jones county.

Dr. A. J. Battle, Hons. C. B. Hudson, W. S. Erwin, G. F. Gober, F. C. Foster, William Gibson, and Dr. Allen Brown, were extended privileges of the floor of the senate.

By Mr. Smith—A bill to require all foreign corporations, except railroads and banks, to file with the clerk of the superior court in every county of this state in which they may carry on any manufactory or may have principal or branch offices, a true copy of the charter under which they may do business and a list of the officers and stockholders of said corporations, showing the name and residence of each, the amount of stock held or owned by each one, and the amount paid in and the amount due by each member of the corporation, to provide for the record of said charter; and for other purposes.

By Mr. Tatum—A bill to repeal section 4484 of the code of 1882, which provides for the trial and punishment for escapes from the penitentiary. Referred to the committee on penitentiary.

House bills of the first reading were called, read and committed as follows:

A bill to amend an act approved July 19th, 1881, changing the time of holding the superior courts of the county of Laurens, and to provide for the drawing of juries, and the terms of service, and to legalize said juries. Referred to judiciary committee.

A bill to authorize the governor to draw his warrant on the treasurer for for the payment to James B. Palmer the sum of seventy-nine dollars and ninety cents, for certain excess in payment of taxes, etc. Referred to finance committee.

A bill to incorporate the town of Morganton in the county of Fannin, and for other purposes. Referred to committee on corporations.

House and senate bills of the second reading were called and were passed to a third reading. On the second reading, a bill to regulate the practice of claim cases in the courts of this state, which had been reported adversely on by the judiciary, was lost by agreement to said report.

A bill to exempt members of the different county boards of education from road and military duty, was read the second time, and having been adversely reported on by the judiciary was laid on the table.

On bills of the third reading, a bill of Senator Parks was read, to create the office of lieutenant governor. The bill was made the special order for next Tuesday morning.

A bill to amend an act creating the county court of Savannah, was read the third time; had received a favorable report from the judiciary, who recommended its passage by substitute, which substitute was agreed to and the bill tabled temporarily.

A house bill to require railroad companies of this state to return their property for taxation by counties, etc., was read the third time, with adverse report of the railroad committee, and was made a special order for Thursday next.

On the continuance of bills of the third reading, house bills were called. A bill to amend section 529 of the code, prescribing the county charges for granting licenses in certain cases, etc., having been favorably reported on by the judiciary, was passed without objection.

Also, a bill to prevent the abatement of letters testamentary or letters of administration heretofore or hereafter to be granted to females upon their marriage. Recommended for passage by substitute by the judiciary. Agreed to and the bill was passed as recommended by the committee.

Also, a bill to establish a branch college of the State university at Waycross. Adversely reported on by the committee on education. Made a special order for Friday, the 3d of August.

Also, a bill to amend section 4184 of the code of 1882 which prescribes the time of filing and serving bills in equity. Favorably reported on by the judiciary, and passed without objection.

Also, a bill to repeal an act to consolidate the offices of tax collector and treasurer of the county of Fannin, approved February 17th, 1876. Passed without objection.

Also, a bill to amend section 4484 of the code prescribing the punishment for escapes from the penitentiary in felony cases. Passed.

The senate took up a report of the finance committee on a resolution of the house to appropriate one hundred and seventy-five dollars to purchase certain books for McDuffie county. The report was agreed to, and the resolution read the third time and passed.

The hour for joint assembly for the purpose of electing a successor to the late M. J. Crawford having arrived, the senate adjourned to to the house, and after having balloted three times, returned and adjourned for the day.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock. Prayer by Rev W. P. Smith. The journal was read.

Mr. Hawks, of Sumter, moved to reconsider the adoption of the third section of the general local option law. He wanted the tickets to read "for" or "against prohibition," and not "for" or "against whisky." The motion was lost.

The finance committee reported in favor of the resolution to pay James A. Green $1,500 for services in the Trezevant claim.

Mr. Crenshaw of Troup, said there would be a minority report.

Mr. Drewry of Spalding, offered a resolution that two hundred copies of the journal be printed every day for the use of members. Laid over.

The consideration of the general local option bill was resumed.

Mr. Middlebrook, of Newton, offered an amendment which gave the whisky men the right to have an election within 12 months if the county or district votes for prohibition.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Pringle, of Washington.

Mr. McGregor, of Warren, favored the amendment.

Mr. Russell, of Decatur, said that next to the dog-law the liquor question was the most startling to the average legislator. Prohibition has been tried in a number of counties and has worked well.

Mr. Middlebrook—Is not Dodge one of those counties?

Mr. Russell—If Dodge county is one of them I don't propose to dodge this issue. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. Mattox of Chattooga, favored the amendment.

On a call of yeas and nays the amendment of Mr. Middlebrook was agreed to by 102 to 54.

On motion of Mr. Fite, of Bartow, the fifth section was put in similar form to the first section.

Mr. James, of Douglas, moved to amend the sixth section where it prohibits the giving away of liquor. He thought a gentleman had the right to give a social drink to a friend at his own home.

Mr. Jordan of Hancock, said the section as it stood would prohibit the use of sacramental wines.

Mr. Humber, of Putnam, and Mr. Irwin of Cobb, said no such inference could be legitimately drawn from the bill.

Mr. Wood, of Walker, opposed the amendment, and said it would render the bill inoperative.

Mr. James spoke in favor of his amendment. He thought the bill ought not to try to restrict personal liberty too far.

The amendment of Mr. James was agreed to after being changed so as to allow giving away of liquor in one's home, but not in a store to secure trade or in public places generally.

The other sections of the bill were adopted without material amendment.

Mr. Crenshaw of Troup, moved to recommit the bill to the temperance committee.

Mr. Middlebrook, of Newton, moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Jenkins, of Putnam, moved to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Sweat, of Clinch, and Mr. Redding, of Pike, opposed the recommittal.

Mr. Sweat moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Friday morning.

Mr. McGregor, of Warren, moved to lay the bill on the table and to print for the use of the house.

The motion to print was agreed to, but the house refused to table the bill.

The motion of Mr. Sweat was agreed to.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, asked that the house make the senate bill to redistrict the state stand for a first reading on Friday morning. Lost.

THE JOINT SESSION.

At noon the senate entered the hall of the house, to join in the election of an associate justice of the supreme court. President Boynton presided, and the resolution authorizing the joint session was read. Nominations were declared in order, to fill the vacancy on the supreme court, caused by the death of Judge Martin J. Crawford. Nominations were declared in order.

Senator Polhill nominated Hon. W. S. Basinger, of Chatham. Mr. Peek of Rockdale, seconded the nomination.

Senator Livingston nominated Hon. W. H. Dabney, of Floyd. Mr. Redwine, of Hall, seconded the nomination.

Mr Little, of Muscogee, nominated Colonel Mark H. Blanford, of Muscogee. Seconded by Senator Smith.

The first ballot was announced as follows: Blandford, 76; Basinger, 66; Dabney, 51; Pottle, 11.

Those voting for Mr. Blanford were:

Senators Bush, DeWolf, Frederick, Gustin, Mandeville, Martin, Neal, Rouse and Smith; Representatives Awbry, Barksdale of Lincoln, Beck, Bishop, Brewster, Brinson, Bush, Calvin, Carithers, Chancey, Crenshaw, Crittenden, Crumbley, Cox, Dart, Davis, Dews, Ford, Gary, Geer, Griffin, Gray, Gordon, Hawkins, Harris, Head, Hulsey, Humber, Hudson of Webster, Jenkins, Johnston, Johnson of Echols, Johnson of Lee, Jones of Twiggs, Key, Little, McRae, McKay, McCants, McKinney, Middlebrook, Morrow, Murray, Osborn, Ray of Coweta, Redding, Robins, Shipp, Short, Smith of Wilkinson, Stallings, Studdard, Sutton, Thompson, Waldroop, Watson, Watts, Wimberly, Wilson of Sumter, Wilson of McIntosh, Wisdom, Whatley, Wright of Washington, Young and Mr. Speaker—76.

Those voting for Mr. Basinger were:

Senators DuBignon, George, Harris, Hughes, Knight, Lamar, McDonald, Meldrim, Norman, Oliver, Parker, Parks, Paull, Peeples, Polhill, Thompson, Tutt, Walker, Wilcox and Mr. President. Representatives Alsabrook, Avary, Bartlett, Beauchamp, Brewer, Courson, Dawson, De Lacy, Dupree, Eason, Falligant, Foy, Glisson, Griffith, Jordan, Julian, Lofton, Lott, Mason, McDonough, McIntosh, McElvaney, McWhorter, Mitchell, Owens, Patten, Paulk of Berrien, Paulk of Coffee, Peek, Pendleton, Perkins, Reese, Rice, Rich of Wayne, Robbe, Rountree, Russell of Clark, Russell of Decatur, Silman, Sinquefield, Spence, Smith of Bryan, Sweat of Clinch, Sweat of Pierce, Wilson of Bulloch, Wolfe and Zachery—67.

Those voting for Mr. Dabney were:

Senators Baker, Beall, Eakes, Greer, Hoyt, Jones, Livingston, McAfee, Pike, Tatum, Yow; Representatives Barksdale of Wilkes, Bonner, Broyles, Brooks, Camp, Carroll, Cannon, Davis, Deaton, Drewry, Everett, Fite, Flynt, Foster, Graham, Hoge, Howell, Hudson of Jackson, Irwin, James, Jacoway, Jones of Bartow, Kinsey, Lewis, Maddox, McBride, Park, Payne, Rankin, Redwine, Ray of Crawford, Rich of Paulding, Robertson, Tate, Teasley, Wingham, Withrow, Witcher, Wood, and Wright of Floyd—51.

Those voting for Mr. Pottle were:

Senators Davis and Morgan; Representatives Daniel, Jones of DeKalb, Jones of Elbert, Logue, McCurry, McGregor, Moore of Hancock, Moore of Teliaferro, Pringle—11.

The second ballot was ordered and very little changing was done. The vote stood: Blanford 79; Basinger 66; Dabney 49; Pottle 10.

A motion to dissolve the joint session was lost and a third ballot was ordered. It resulted Blanford 80; Basinger 66; Dabney 53; and Pottle 5.

Mr. Jordon moved to dissolve the joint session until 10 o'clock Friday. Lost.

There was some confusion at this point but finally a motion of Mr. Tutt to dissolve the joint session to 4 o'clock was agreed to.

The senate retired and adjourned.

The house adjourned to a quarter to four.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house resumed its session at a quarter to four. On motion of Mr. Mattox, of Chattooga, the senate bill providing for the redistricting of the state was taken up and read the first time. On motion of Mr. Harris, of Bibb, it was laid on the table. The senate entered and the joint session was resumed. The fourth ballot for an associate justice of the supreme court was ordered and resulted as follows: Blanford, 79; Basinger, 65; Dabney 52; Pottle 2.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Blanford 78; Basinger 76; Dabney 45; Pottle 1. On this ballot Mr. McGregor of Warren asked if he could read a letter from Judge Pottle. President Boynton said it would hardly be in order. Mr. McGregor then voted for Basinger. The following was the letter he would have read:

ATLANTA, Ga., August 2, 1883.—Hons. A. S. Morgan, senator 19th district, and C. E. McGregor, house of representatives—Gents: I have just learned that I have been voted for in the morning session for associate judge of the supreme court. As I wrote you yesterday, I did not desire to be a candidate. While I feel grateful to all who have voted for me. I do most earnestly desire that the joint session should unite on one now in nomination. I do not desire to be a disturbing element, and trust that you will be able to come to a speedy conclusion. I am, your obedient servant,

E. H. POTTLE.

The sixth ballot was: Blanford 85, Basinger 74, Dabney 43.

A motion to dissolve the joint session was lost.

The seventh ballot—Judge Pottle's name having been withdrawn—stood: Blanford 81, Basinger 70, Dabney 46.

On motion of Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, the joint session was dissolved to 10 o'clock today, and both houses adjourned immediately.

The name of Judge John T. Clarke was not mentioned yesterday, but he will probably be put in nomination to-day.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Ladies visiting the gallery are always treated to senatorial ice water.

The house galleries were well filled yesterday during the balloting, both morning and evening.

Yesterday's balloting showed a remarkable tenacity of the friends of the several candidates.

Every senator or representative keeps his private tally sheet and a slight applause greets every change.

The fight for the new judge will be resumed at ten o'clock. As to what changes will be made, the ballot will only tell.

The Waycross bill comes up this morning, and the usual fight on it is expected to ensue. However, it has some very strong advocates.

Senator Phil Davis is the youngest of the senators. He holds his own however in discussion with the older and more experienced, and makes a remarkably good member.

Investigation has developed the fact that the picture on Senator Parks' desk was the work of budding genius in the way of a senatorial page. The senator is extremely close in attention to his duties, and knows as much about "the code" and how to apply the same, as any of the body. His constituents are justly proud of his record. He is one of the three of the senate serving a second consecutive term.

A SUGGESTION

That the Honored Name of Milledge be Added to the Board of University Trustees.

Correspondence of the Chronicle.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1, 1883.—I desire to make a suggestion to the general assembly, which involves a matter of essential justice to a distinguished dead citizen of the state.

There seems to be a disposition now, and a very proper one it is, to place in the state capitol the portraits of the illustrious men of the commonwealth, and especially of the governors who won fame. Among the pictures that grace the capitol now are paintings of George M. Troup, James Jackson, James Oglethorpe, Howell Cobb, Wm. H. Crawford and John Clark. The portrait of Mr. B. H. Hill will be added this month.

The other portraits in the capitol are of LaFayette, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Dr. Long and George Washington. I know of no son of Georgia who more deserves a place alike in the hearts of the people and upon the walls of the capitol than Governor and United States Senator John Milledge.

Governor Milledge had a most varied, distinguished and useful career. His father came over with Oglethorpe and was, therefore, one of the founders of the colony. Governor Milledge was born in Savannah in 1757 and died a citizen of Augusta at his residence on the Sand Hills in 1818. Thus two of our leading cities have a distinct interest in this honorable citizen of Georgia.

Governor Milledge was a gallant soldier of the revolution, performing heroic service. He was a member of Habersham's party that made a prisoner of Governor Wright. This was the first act of revolt in the state. He was at the seiges of Savannah and Augusta, and other important points.

The civil course of Governor Milledge was as brilliant as his military career was brave. He was attorney general in 1780; a representative in the state legislature; served nine terms in the national congress as a representative from Georgia; he was governor of Georgia from 1802 to 1804; he was United States senator from 1806 to 1809; he was a commissioner of Georgia with James Jackson and Abraham Baldwin for ceding to the United States the vast territory from which the states of Alabama and Mississippi were made; he was one of the men who denounced and killed the great infamous Yazoo fraud.

But Governor Milledge's most vital claim to the lasting and grateful remembrance of the people of Georgia lies in the honorable fact that he was the originator of the idea of a state university at Athens, and the leading founder of this noble institution. Thomas Jefferson preferred to be remembered as the founder of the University of Virginia. Governor Milledge visited and conferred with Mr. Jefferson on the subject of these valuable universities. Governor Milledge generously purchased a tract of land at a cost of about $4,000 and made it a donation to the college. On this land Athens is principally built.

This was a noble benefaction. President Meigs, writing to Mr. Milledge, May 11, 1808:

"Your institution has taken a strong root and will flourish, and I feel some degree of pride reflecting that a century hence, when this nasent village shall embosom a thousand of the Georgia youths, pursuing the paths of science, it will now and then be said that you gave this land, and I was on the forlorn hope."

To this eminent and patriotic citizen was paid the high compliment of naming after him the capital of the state, Milledgeville.

I have certainly shown a private and public record of such illustrious distinction as to warrant the general assembly in furnishing to the youths of the state the forms and features af the citizen who thus served his commonwealth.

One further suggestion. There are several vacancies in the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, founded by Governor Milledge. Would it not be a graceful act to select the grandson of Governor Milledge, Captain John Milledge, as a trustee? He has special tact and energy as an organizer, and would take pride in devoting his abilities and zeal to the advancement of the great institution his grandfather founded. RICHMOND.

ANAMOSA, Iowa.—Dr. J. G. McGuire says: "I know Brown Iron Bitters is a good tonic and gives general satisfaction."

There is ocular demonstrations that this year's peach crop is not a failure.

Miseries of Mosquito Time.

They bite at night with great delight, and put most people in a nervous fright. Their bills they stick with poisonous prick in children's flesh and make them sick. On buzzing wing the insects sing, before inserting their wicked sting. Victims complain of cruel pain, and would rather not be bitten again. The pain to stop, apply one drop of PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER from the druggist's shop.

The sheriff of New York has appointed a colored man as deputy.

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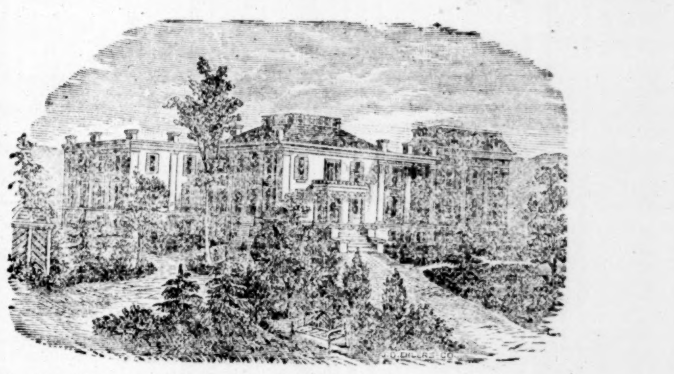

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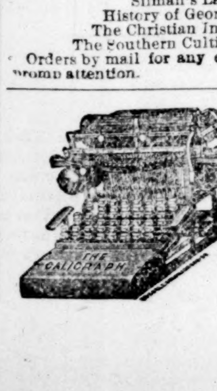

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ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 3, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic states, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds shifting to northwesterly, falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

THE election for supreme court judge now pending before the legislature demonstrates the fact that it is as hard for the legislature to make up its mind as it is for a governor, who to select for judge.

ANYTHING that Dr. Haygood says will be read with interest. He is a ripe thinker, a representative of a powerful element in the south, and always speaks from matured thought. His speech at Monteagle, printed elsewhere, will be sure to command attention.

IN the election of an associate justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Crawford seems to be no easy matter, the legislature has had seven ballots, with no election, and it will try again at ten o'clock to-day, with Messrs. Blanford, Basinger and Dabney in the field.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Judge E. H. Pottle, of Warren, had publicly declined to be a candidate for judge of the supreme court, he received several votes from friends in the legislature who were satisfied he was the best qualified to fill the vacant seat of Judge Crawford. Had he been in the race he would have been a strong candidate, and if elected a good judge.

PROFESSOR R. I. GREENER, the well-known colored man, believes there is ample chance for the democratic party, national and state, by changing its policy, or, as some say, by going back to the early principles of the party to make inroads into the hitherto close column of the black contingent of the republican party. The professor thinks the colored voter is very restive and inclined to kick. He instances the threats in the call for Mr. Douglass's convention, the mutterings of the late negro press convention at St. Louis, the recent meeting and resolutions of the colored republicans of South Carolina. When asked if he would attend the colored convention at Louisville he said he would be there as a looker-on, if one was held, but the representative colored men of the country were not in favor of the convention; indeed, were quite sick of conventions.

HUMAN LIFE AND THE LAW.

There is no power or authority that ought to be more delicately and discreetly exercised than the power placed in the hands of those whose duty it is to maintain the law and order necessary to the welfare and protection of society. There is nothing more dangerous or more lamentable in its results than the disposition, born of the false idea of the purport and intention of the law, to exercise authority unnecessarily. What is unnecessary is injudicious; and injudiciousness on the part of an officer of the law frequently takes the shape of a crime.

An officer of the law should have little discretion left him as to the employment of firearms. The orders issued by those over him should be made to cover every contingency. He should be left the narrowest possible margin. He should be made to know and feel that the shooting of a human being, even by an officer of the law, is a matter of grave import, and that it is rarely justifiable in a civilized community.

These remarks are suggested by the recent shooting by an Atlanta policeman, but they are not intended as a comment or a criticism upon that affair. There is a wide diversity of opinion as to whether the Atlanta officer was justified. Some contend that he was; others declare that he was not. In the meantime, we shall not undertake to pass judgment upon the occurrence.

But the officers of the law—the promoters of the public peace—ought to be made to understand that they should employ firearms only as a last resort. Human life is not to be endangered upon any trivial excuse or pretense. If it is a question between the taking or endangering human life, and the escape of small offenders, let the small offenders escape. There are occasions that no rules will fit, and that no regulations can provide against, but, as far as possible, those who have charge of the policemen and other officers of the law, should make them understand that human life is neither to be taken nor endangered unless in the presence of an emergency too serious to be otherwise dealt with.

OHIO POLITICS.

Ohio politics grow more and more of a nuisance every year. The whole gang of politicians who claim Ohio as their nidus are thoroughly debauched. They care for nothing but office, and bribery, and corruption. A politician who is this year stumping and talking and lying for the republicans will next year be stumping, and talking and lying for the democrats. Perfidy is regarded by the republicans as a species of humor, and dishonesty is necessary to their digestion, and the democrats, it is to be feared, are not much better. There is a special atmosphere of political demoralization in Ohio that is to be found in no other state. It has affected both parties, and it seems unlikely that there will ever be any reform until the honest farmers of the state take hold of matters.

Just now matters in Ohio are in a curious state of confusion. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which, by a friendly stretch of the imagination, is supposed to be democratic, has employed as a correspondent during the campaign, a notorious republican named Woodard, who is well known in Atlanta. The services of Woodard are valuable to the Enquirer not on account of any special ability, but on account of reckless methods of statements and because he is a republican. Woodard is evidently making a good thing out of it, for his conduct would seem to imply that he is in the pay of the republican campaign committee as well as the Enquirer. It seems that Woodard had a friendly and private conversation with Hoadly, the democratic candidate. The details of this conversation, or this alleged conversation, Woodard immediately carried to Charles Foster, the republican governor, and Foster immediately proceeded to give them to the public in the shape of an interview.

Hoadly says that the statements made by Woodard are false. This means, of course, that Woodard is a liar. Woodard denies that he is a liar, but admits that he is perfidious earwig of a new and rank stripe. We use the word perfidious in order to explain to our readers the nature of the transaction in its most favorable light. The Springfield Republican employs the word for a precisely similar purpose. In Ohio, perfidiousness is regarded as a good joke. Woodard, the republican, seems to gloat over his performance, and he is applauded by Deacon Smith, and petted by the Enquirer, Editor McLean evidently regarding the whole business as a remarkable "journalistic" feat.

If our readers will reflect over these things, they will be enabled to get a very fair idea of the situation in Ohio.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The term of Major Campbell Wallace, one of the railroad commissioners, will expire soon, and his successor will have to be appointed by Governor McDaniel and confirmed by the senate.

Major Wallace has made an efficient commissioner, and he has faithfully discharged his duty to the railroads and to the people, and we think that Governor McDaniel cannot do better than to appoint Major Wallace as his own successor. While Major Wallace is not seeking the office, and we know he never sought it when first tendered him, we believe he will accept an appointment, and we believe further that it will continue the great popularity of the commission in our state to retain him. Major Wallace understands the questions he has to deal with as a commissioner, and he has the courage to deal with them honestly. If he thinks the railroads are imposed on he will say so, and if he thinks unjust discriminations are made by the railroads against the people he will say so.

Much of the success of our commission is due to his earnest faithful work, and we hope he will continue to discharge the duties of the office.

THE REVISED REPUBLICAN PLAN.

The coming on of the Louisville exposition, which has excited the indignant jealousy of Cincinnati, has not prevented Editor Watterson from coming to the front with the usual fortnightly bugaboo, warranted to frighten all the political old maids in the country. In other words Editor Watterson has discovered what he calls a cat in the meal-bag. The information comes from New York, not from the Graystone mansion, probably, but from New York generally, including Tompkins's square and the St. James hotel.

Briefly stated, the information is to the effect that the dissolute republicans have banded and conspired together to nominate a ticket composed of Arthur and Foster, of Ohio; that Blaine is a party to the agreement; and that the agreement itself is the invention of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, and is intended to heal the breach between the factions and to bring the stalwarts and half-breeds together on a platform of plunder, division and silence.

Honest John Sherman is to keep his seat in the senate, Dorsey is to be defied, Grant is to be reinstated and retired, and the New York Tribune, and Deacon Richard Smith's Cincinnati Commercial Gazette are to champion the movement and Mr. Blaine is to lead his millions of acquaintances to the onset, wearing the white plume which Babbler Ingersoll discovered in his back hair.

We have no doubt that Editor Watterson's sources of information are the best, and we have no reason to suppose that the programme which he so carefully outlines has really been adopted. Still there is something lacking. Plausible as it is, the one ingredient is missing. What is this missing ingredient? Nothing less than the Hon. Wharton Barker, of the grand commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We assure Editor Watterson (as well as the whole country) that no republican scheme that fails to include the Hon. Wharton Barker and his greased and patented plan for robbing the tax payers of the country can by any possibility be a success. Next to the illustrious Dorsey, the esteemed Barker may be said to have in his distinguished hands the golden future of this great republic, and it is to Barker and Eli Perkins, and Private Dalzell and Sergeant Bates that the country must look for the solution of the more intricate and recondite problems of government. We ought to be duly grateful that these distinguished citizens have survived the accidents of peace and the casualties of war.

DORSEY, the republican leader, says that Arthur is Conkling's Sancho Panza. We regret to be able to announce that Dorsey would have made an excellent paragrapher. Should he ever drop into that business he will find that his field is on the leading democratic papers of Ohio.

AN Ohio contemporary announces that it "had supposed Carey to be a doomed man." Hence the difficulty on the City of Melrose. It will be generally known after awhile that there is something else in Ohio besides beer, politics and perfidious newspaper correspondents.

IF there is any republican correspondent in Ohio out of employment, we cheerfully refer him to Editor John McLean, of Cincinnati. Editor McLean will give him an opportunity to snatch the democratic party bald-headed, as it were, from the inside.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON proposes to play Hamlet and Lady Macbeth next season. If this thing continues it won't be many years before Colonel Susan B. Anthony and Aunt Jane Swizzlehim will appear as the end men of a minstrel troupe.

THE attack of Dorsey upon Manager Jones, of the New York Times, appears to have been unavoidable. It seems that Manager Jones had allowed his funny man to write a serious article about Dorsey.

THE Courier-Journal alludes to Mrs. Southworth as "the George Eliot of America." This means, of course, that George Eliot was the Hon. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., of Great Britain.

"SUPPOSE," says the Philadelphia Press, "we clothe the paupers from Ireland with rags from Egypt." This proposition is in strict accordance with the republican programme.

THE Philadelphia Press says that Jayhawker Woodard is the personal and political friend of Judge Hoadly. Bosh. Woodard is the bitterest republican in the west.

THERE is a whirpool ahead of the republican party in 1884—that is to say—if the democratic party is not annihilated in the meantime by the democratic editors of Ohio.

BULLARD SMITH, of Kentucky, is city editor of the New York Herald. The south and west now have charge of all the important newspapers of the country.

"THERE is a great deal in Kentucky," says Deacon Richard Smith, "that the president will admire." Does the deacon allude to free lunches or red liquor?

IT is generally conceded that the next festival at Cincinnati will consist of a paste-board lion and the republican correspondent of a democratic newspaper.

THE Philadelphia Press has an article on "The Real Issue." The real issue is, will the people indorse the species of corruption known as republicaism?

LITTLE BILLY CHANDLER'S popularity is greater than his ability, but he wasn't popular enough to become United States senator from New Hampshire.

DORSEY need never suffer while the lecture field is open. Let him take the stump in his own behalf.

POLITICAL NOTES.

REPUBLICS are not always ungrateful. The United States has paid its soldiers $7,000,000 in pensions.

THE Kentucky state election occurs next Monday, and Proctor Knott will without doubt be elected governor.

A. B. CORNELL announces that he will be a candidate for senator if a nomination comes to him without a faction fight.

CONRAD N. JORDAN, talked of for New York city comptroller, has been for years the confidential friend and agent of the Tilden-Barnum combination.

IOWA campaign rant already begins to overflow from the stump. The Des Moines Register says that voters should remember "unborn generations" and defeat the saloons.

SECTION 7039 of the statutes of Ohio makes an attempt to bribe an elector punishable by fine and imprisonment. Section 7041 provides the same punishment for any delegate to a nominating convention who asks or receives money or other valuables for his vote.

THE split in the conservative party of England was emphasized by the retirement of Mr. Northcote, eldest son of Sir Stafford, and two other members from the council of twelve of the national conservative association on the election of Lord Randolph Churchill, which was accomplished by the casting vote of the chairman, Earl Percy.

WHEN John S. Barry was governor of the state of Michigan there was about an acre of ground around the capitol building upon which the grass had been allowed to go to seed every year. Governor Barry took great pains to have the grass cut at the proper time, and when properly cured he sold the hay and put the money in the state treasury. There was only half a dollar in the state treasury when Barry took the chair, and it was a bogus coin.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE is no portrait of Charlotte Bronte.

MRS. BRIDGET BURKE, of Fall River, Mass., is dead at the age of 105.

Two one-armed men applauded in a Stockholm theatre by slapping their remaining hands together.

THE will of the late Daniel Hersey gives $50,000 to the city of Nashua for a public library, on certain conditions.

LAWRENCE BARRETT'S daughter was married at Stuttgardt on Friday, to Baron von Roder, an officer of the German army.

YOUNG GEORGE VANDERBILT, the fourth son of the rich man, is said to have the honest ambition to become a newspaper reporter.

JAY COOKE intends fitting up his summer home at Gibraltar, near Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, on a scale of magnificence unsurpassed in the west.

TENNYSON drinks ale or wine with his pipe; Swinburne writes while stimulated by champagne cocktails; Burns and Moore both loved "potheen," and Byron was fond of brandy neat.

BARNES, the Kentucky evangelist, writes back as to Miss Marie, his daughter and assistant: "She lost her heart in Tennessee, and the attachment, which I am happy to say has my heartiest approval, abides in increasing strength."

ARCHBISHOP ELDER, of Cincinnati, in a recent letter, urges his clergymen to a more active crusade against the "awful soul-destroying vice of intemperance." He proposes to hold a conference or convention soon to formulate a programme for future action. The archbishop himself is a total abstainer. Even during the yellow fever plague at Natchez, where he was stationed at the time, he "kept the pledge."

DENIS MAURICE O'CONOR, member of Parliament for Sligo county, whose death is announced was a younger brother of the O'Conor Don, and a cousin of Charles O'Conor, our lawyer. He has sat for Sligo since 1868 as a home ruler of the Shaw school. Though the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese, Dr. Gilooley, is not a Parnellite, it is almost certain that a thorough-going member of that party will be elected. Sligo adjoins Monaghan, where Mr. Healy has just been elected.

SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, has a population of 7,193.

CROP reports from the eastern part of Texas are encouraging.

THE merschaum deposit in Saline county, Arkansas, is yielding grey dirt.

THE corn crop of western Arkansas is splendid, and cotton is very fine.

GREAT numbers of mad dogs have been killed in Giles county, Tennessee.

THE North Carolina Pharmaceutical association will be held in Wilmington, August 8th.

PIKEVILLE, Tenn., has 400 inhabitants and two colleges, one of which alone has 200 pupils.

THERE are more than one hundred manufacturing establishments in Knoxville, Tennessee.

THE authorized New Orleans dog killers counted up 900 corpses laid out up to the end of last week.

THE supreme court of Kentucky has decided that a wife may recover money lost by her husband gambling.

THE commercial drummers of Texas are to hold a convention at Palestine, August 18th to form an organization.

THE famous live oak tree, known as the "Devil's Riding Whip," which is situated three-quarters of a mile northwest of the "Devil's Mill Hopper," near Gainesville, Fla., measures 33 feet and 4½ inches in circumference, one foot from the ground. The tree is hollow and affords ample shelter for 40 hogs.

A rich ledge of gold is being developed in Highland township, Greenville county, near Middle Tyger river, on the place of William Underwood, which is just inside the line between Spartanburg and Greenville. It is said to be rich and almost inexhaustible.

BEN BUTLER AND THE SPOONS.

The Bay State Governor Says It Was Somebody Else.

Now that Ben Butler is making a fight on the Tewksbury almshouse platform for the democratic nomination for president, a story concerning his most notorious public record will be in order. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, who has a personal fondness for the Massachusetts statesman, is the authority for it. When Butler was in congress he was sent to Nova Scotia, one member of a committee to look into a fishery question, and Beck was a senate member of the same committee. The trip occupied some weeks and the two became exceedingly friendly. On their return from Nova Scotia Beck stopped at Butler's residence at Newburyport, and there for the first time heard the origin of the famous "spoons" story, as related by Butler himself. There is a tinge of romance in it which is quite creditable to the better feelings of Butler and presents him in the attitude of having endured a great deal of opprobrium rather than tell the true story and thus by acquitting himself plunge the family of a neighbor into grief and shame. Senator Beck asked Butler for the origin of the scandal and it was told as follows:

THE FAMOUS SPOONS STORY.

"When I was in New Orleans there were a number of complaints brought to me of private houses being entered by soldiers and plundered of fine plate, pictures and any other valuable adornments that struck the fancy of the marauders. I referred these complaints to a young officer on my staff, with orders to investigate them strictly. He reported to me that the complaints were greatly exaggerated, and had originated from the impudence and trespasses of private soldiers. Complaints continued to come in and on investigation were similarly disposed of. One day while I was in rather a bad humor, a prominent citizen of New Orleans came to my office and renewed the old cry. His house had been invaded and stripped of all its valuable ornaments, and he came to me to recover them. 'If the United States,' said he, 'has sent an army of robbers down here and robbery is their object, very well; I can put up with it; but if robbery is no authorized, then I want my property restored.'

"Being out of temper I answered him rather gruffly and told him I did not believe a word of his story; that I had had numerous cases investigated without finding any truth in the reports, and that I thought it was a system of d——d lies to annoy the union forces and attempt to awaken sympathy. In considerable passion I then ordered him away and said I did not want to hear any more such tales. To my surprise he said he did not care a d——n who I was or what I thought; that his valuables had been stolen and he intended to complain whenever it was necessary. He was so much in earnest that a thought struck me, and I concluded to test him to the utmost.

"'Get out of my office,' said I, in feigned passion, 'and stop these lying complaints or I'll have you taken out and shot.'

"'You may shoot and be d——d,' responded the indignant Creole; 'but I shall complain as long as a band of robbers and thieves plunder me.'

"'Orderly!' I cried, and an officer appeared. 'Take a file of men and shoot this rebel immediately.'

"The orderly went out and soon returned with a file of men. In the meantime the Creole was expressing his opinion of the government, its troops and myself in language so earnest and sincere that I could not doubt the truth of his complaint. He continued it even after the orderly had roughly seized him and was pushing him along to execution. At that moment I called him back, dismissed the file, and, explaining the nature of the preceding investigations, asked him for minute details as to the robbery of his house, and told him I would investigate it myself.

"He identified the hackman who had brought the robbers to his residence and removed the booty, and, acting on this clue, I soon found the hackman and compelled him to tell the whole truth. He admitted that he had driven an officer and soldiers to a number of houses on similar errands, and finally took me to a house where the plunder was stored. It was overflowing with fine pictures, plate, silver spoons, valuable ornaments and bric-a-brac. He then told me who the plundering officer was, and to my surprise it was the young staff officer to whom I had entrusted the investigations, and in whom, up to that moment, I had imposed every confidence. He was the son of a man I knew well at Newburyport. I had the plunder removed to my warehouse until it could be claimed and restored. Then the staff officer was arrested, tried, sentenced and shot. I never sent any word home as to the manner of his death, and his family thought he had died or was killed in the service."

"Why have you never told this story before and cleared yourself of the offensive charges?" asked Senator Beck.

"Oh," said Butler, relapsing into his usual humor, "they would get up some other d—d lie on me if did."

BUTLER AND SALMON P. CHASE.

When Chief Justice Chase was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1868, Judge William Brown, of Nicholasville, Ky., well known about Washington as a successful lobbyist and claim agent, under the familiar title of Bill Brown, went to New York to assist in managing Chase's opportunities. There one day he met Butler on the street, who said:

"You had better let Chase alone. He hasn't got sense enough to make a good president."

"What!" asked Brown, in astonishment; "Chase, governor of Ohio, United States senator, secretary of the treasury, and chief justice of the supreme court, hasn't sense enough to be president?"

"No," said Butler, coolly; "why, he's a poor man to-day. If it were not for his salary as chief justice he could not support himself in Washington. When he was secretary of the treasury he handled immense sums of money, and let Jay Cooke and a lot of fellows make forty or fifty millions, and he did not get a cent. If I had been secretary Cooke would have got less, the treasury a great deal more, and I would have made plenty myself."

IT WAS PRETTY WELL DONE.

A prominent Washington official who was some years ago a reporter on the Worcester Spy, tells a good story of Butler's readiness. He was attending a republican state convention where the organization was against him and had kept him down as long as possible. At that time there had been some sly insinuations that Butler's father had been one of Captain Kidd's crew of enterprising buccaneers. Butler at length obtained the floor and in a tremendous and eloquent plea succeeded in holding the attention and interest of the convention. It was almost turning his way, and at last he came to speak of his father's traducers. He walked down to the footlights and in broken voice, the tears rolling down his cheeks, defended his father's memory with such touching eloquence that he fairly won all opposition. As he stood over the footlights waiting for the applause to die away, he put up his hand as if to wipe away the tears, and shading his eyes, looked down at the row of reporters in the orchestra and said:

"That was pretty well done, wasn't it boys?"

NO SPOTS THERE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

It began to rain again soon after dinner yesterday, and a disgusted citizen who came down on a Woodford avenue car beside an old man remarked:

"I presume that this is owing to those spots on the sun."

"Hey?" called the other, as he put his hand to his ear.

"Spots on the sun!" yelled the other.

"Hey? Spots? Where are the spots?"

"On the sun!"

"Hey?"

"On the sun!"

The old man rose up, crossed the car, and looked out of the window and squinted around for a minute, and then returned and said:

"Can't see the sun 'tall. How did the spots come there?"

"I don't know."

"Hey?"

"I don't know."

"Have you seen 'em?"

"No."

"Have you, eh?"

"I said no."

"Oh! you haven't? What was your object in telling me there were spots on the sun? I am not so old that I permit any one to make a fool of me!"

The other now looked out of the window and assumed a careless air, but the old man was right after him with:

"You come into a car when I am minding my own business and begin to talk about spots on the sun. Who are you, sir? Did you want to get me up to pick my pocket?"

"They say the rainy weather comes from the spots on the sun," explained the other.

"Who says so? Name the man! I'm around all the time, and I haven't heard of any spots on the sun! If you think you can work any game on me, you are badly sold!"

The citizen got up to change his seat, but the old gent pulled him down and said:

"You wanted to work some sort of a game on me, and I know it. If I ever catch you within a rod of me again I'll tie you up in a knot in two minutes! I'll put spots on you till you can't sleep!"

The citizen made a break and got out, and though he had no umbrella he dropped off in the midst of the rain with the look of a man glad to make the exchange. He had just reached the curb when the old man came to the platform and called out:

"Took me for a greenhorn, did you? I wish I'd walked you right to the police station. Ah! you miserable swindler! Spots on the sun! Maybe you made something out of sweet-oiling around me!"

A WAR ROMANCE SPOILED.

An old soldier, who is giving the St. Louis Globe-Democrat some of his experience in the Atlanta campaign, says: "Here I may as well give the facts of history, even if it spoils a sentimental story. Every one will remember the revival hymn sung by Sankey and Moody and other emotional religionists, beginning with 'Hold the fort, for I am coming,' said to have been founded upon an incident connected with the fight of Allatoona. The story goes that Sherman, standing upon the heights of Kennesaw during the conflict, signaled to Corse, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming,' and a very pious and determined answer came in reply. The facts are no such message was sent or received. Sherman was on Kennesaw during the Alatoona fight, but was unable to get any answer to his signals for a long time. At last, by the aid of powerful field glasses, the signal officer saw the flag through the embrasures of the fort display letters which meant, 'Corse is here.' After the fight Colonel Dayton, an aide-de-camp of Sherman's, received the following characteristic but impious dispatch from General Corse: 'I am short a cheek bone and an ear, but am able to whip all h—l yet!' It is difficult to see how such a message could have been made the basis for a revival hymn, but by the aid of a little romance it was done."

DISGRACEFUL QUARREL.

Faction Fight in a Church Near Oakland, California—Pistols Drawn in the Vestry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 2.—An extraordinary church quarrel is in progress in Berkeley village, near Oakland, among members of St. Mark's Episcopal church. It began a year and a half ago, when an attempt was made by its members to change the church from a mission to a parish, and a board of vestrymen was elected, which Bishop Kip refused to recognize, and he appointed a board of wardens. The primary cause for cutting loose from Bishop Kip's supervision was some members' dissatisfaction with the appointed minister, the Rev. Mr. Green. A split was thus created. Charges were preferred against Green, to which Bishop Kip at first listened, but subsequently changed his mind, and Green was retained, though no salary was paid him. A week ago a fight occurred between the two factions in the vestry, and pistols were drawn, but no blood spilled. The Rev. Dr. David McClure, of Oakland, was invited by one faction to preach yesterday, but when he and his followers appeared in the church they found it in possession of Green and his faction, they having forced the locks of the front door. Green began service at nine o'clock, read two long chapters from the book of Job, then a psalm, and, ascending the pulpit, read a sermon. At the conclusion of the sermon Green began reading sentences of the litany, and after this part of the service read the ante-communion service, after which he ascended the pulpit again and began reading another sermon. Impatient at these proceedings, Bishop Kip and McClure walked up to the pulpit and demanded of Green to step down and out. Green refused, and continued the second sermon until finished. During these proceedings about one-half the congregation walked out of the church, leaving the remainder to settle possession of the church. Green left as soon as the sermon was over, and a discussion ensued about the disposal of the church property. It was finally decided to turn the church over to the town marshal, who holds it pending further developments.

TENNESSEE CROP REPORT.

The Condition of the Crops of the State as Compared With the Same Period Last Year.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 2.—The following table shows the condition of the various crops, as compared with July, 1882. Also compared with the previous month is thus given by Agricultural Commissioner McWhirter:

East Tennessee, 143 reports—Corn 92, cotton 92, tobacco 96, sorghum 92, millet 95, Irish potatoes 98, sweet potatoes 95, apples 76, peaches 85, grapes 101, berries 100, melons 87, garden products 92, buckwheat 96, peanuts 94, stock peas 99, oats yield per cent 98, wheat average yield per acre 9 bushels.

Middle Tennessee, 228 reports—Corn 91, cotton 91, tobacco 83, sorghum 92, millet 95, Irish potatoes 101, sweet potatoes 98, apples 63, peaches 68, grapes 94, berries 96, melons 89, garden products 99, buckwheat 92, peanuts 92, stock peas 101, oats yield per cent 100, wheat average yield per acre 7 bushels.

West Tennessee, 134 reports—Corn 90, cotton 94, tobacco 92, sorghum 98, millet 97, Irish potatoes 105, sweet potatoes 97, apples 61, peaches 55, grapes 80, berries 95, melons 85, garden products 95, buckwheat 98, peanuts 90, stock peas 107, oats yield per cent 92, wheat average yield per acre 7 bushels.

Average for the state—Corn 92, cotton 92, tobacco 90, sorghum 94, millet 96, Irish potatoes 101, sweet potatoes 97, apples 67, peaches 69, grapes 92, berries 97, melons 87, garden products 95, buckwheat 95, peanuts 92, stock peas 102, oats yield per cent 97, wheat average yield per acre 8 bushels.

State average for June—Corn 91, cotton 91, tobacco 88, sorghum 91, millet 96, Irish potatoes 100, sweet potatoes 95, apples 77, peaches 82, grapes 94, berries 99, melons 89, garden products 96, buckwheat 92, peanuts 9 , stock peas 100.

The apparent low-average for the yield of wheat is explained in the fact, that at the time of forwarding many of the reports the crops in the respective sections had not all been threshed, and the estimates were made on a few of the early crops. Subsequent information leads to the belief that the crop will prove much better than reported. With the exception of injury from drouth in some parts of the state the crop prospects are rather flattering.

A BRUTAL FATHER'S CRIME.

Frightful Revelation of the Inhumanity and Debasement of a Father.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 2.—A horrible crime has just been discovered at the village Shickshinny in the Luzerne coal fields. On the outskirts of the village a squalid hut has been occupied by Adam Getts and his sixteen-year-old daughter, Annie. The girl's reason was dethroned and her constitution broken a few years ago by a severe attack of scarlet fever. Getts is a drunken, thriftless vagabond, whose wife died several years ago. It is not known how long his unfortunate child has been the object of his brutal passion, as the poor girl had evidently been terrorized into silence by threats. At last her condition was noticed by a miner, who notified the overseers of the poor. The news spread and public horror was so greatly aroused that it was believed for a time the wretch would be lynched. The overseers, accompanied by constables, visited the miserable hut and found Getts lying on the floor in a drunken stupor. The girl was on her knees, half clad in dirty rags and with unkempt hair hanging around her pale, hollow cheeks, tearing paper from the walls and eating it eagerly. The apparently starving child seemed not to notice the entrance of the visitors, so absorbed was she in her desperate meal. It was a revolting yet pitiable scene. The unfortunate girl was at once properly cared for and conveyed to the insane hospital at Danville. Her inhuman father was arrested and lodged in the county prison at Wilkesbarre to await trial.

ON ISCHIA'S ISLE.

King Humbert Visits the Scene of the Earthquake—Alive Under the Ruins.

NAPLES, August 2.—King Humbert yesterday visited the scene of the earthquake on the island of Ischia, and went over the ruins of the destroyed towns. He expressed the deepest sympathy with the sufferers, and directed the distribution of money and provisions to those in need. Another severe shock of earthquake was felt on the island last evening, which put a stop to the work of searching the ruins for the bodies of the victims. It is believed that some of the persons who were buried under the falling buildings at the time of the earthquake on the island are still alive in the ruins. The use of lime on the ruins is therefore opposed.

Manufacturing in the South.

From the Nashville, Tenn., American, July 28.

The south never fully realized the value of diversified industries and home manufactures until the war and its blockade forced her to rely upon her industries and necessity became the mother of invention. The practical lesson taught was of immeasurable benefit to the whole section. We had not only learned the benefit of manufactures, but a disorganized labor system made compulsory the resort to diversified industries. Our iron and coal are no longer permitted to lie dormant in the hills. Smoke stacks are beginning to rear their towering crests over the section where there are minerals and valuable timber, and the hum of a new industry is heard in many towns and villages, and new towns and villages are springing into existence.

Adventures of a Family Bible.

From the New York Sun.

Ex-Assemblyman John Douglas of the seventeenth ward, Brooklyn, served in the Seventy-first regiment, New York volunteers, in the war. While stationed at Fairfax Courthouse he became the possessor of a Bible, the property of a family named Ball, whose home had been plundered. A few days ago he read an account of the presentation of a captured flag by the Virginia Cadets to Mayor Edson, representing this city. Mr. Douglas was out of town at the time. The name of the confederate colonel who presented the flag was familiar to him. Returning home he found the name of Colonel Dulany Ball in the old Bible, and believing that the colonel is the proper owner of the Bible he is anxious to restore it to him. Mr. Douglas has had the Bible in his possession over twenty-two years.

Out of the Article.

From the Boston Commercial.

A vigorous old fellow in Maine who had lately buried his fourth wife, was accosted by an acquaintance, who, unaware of his bereavement, asked: "How is your wife, Cap'n Plowjogger?" To which the captain replied with a perfectly grave face: 'Waal, to tell ye the trewth, I am kinder cut of wives just now."

Future Gold Mines.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

There are 17,000 dentists in the United States, and they every year put over $1,000,000 worth of gold in the teeth. A thousand years from now it will pay to mine old graveyards.

A $400,000 Failure.

BOSTON, August 2.—The Journal says F. T. and J. D. Phinney, boot and shoe counter manufacturers, 157 Summer street, suspended payment at 2 o'clock to-day. Liabilities something over $400,000. They are on Shaw & Bro's. paper to the amount of $400,000.

A BALLOON IN A STORM.

The Count de Dion Relates His Experience on His Recent Voyage.

PARIS, August 2.—The voyage of the Count de Dion's balloon, l'Horizon, came to an abrupt and unlooked for termination at Brussels on the day following the start from La Villette. The count has given me the following notes upon the aerial journey of himself and his three companions. Soon after starting the balloon attained an altitude of 1,200 metres. It was sailing smoothly before a moderate breeze from the southwest when it was suddenly caught in a rain storm which beat so heavily upon it that the aeronauts had to throw out a large quantity of ballast. The bad weather lasted throughout the night. In the morning the balloon was over Charleroi. There, at a height of 500 metres, the pigeons were loosed, but they have not as yet reported themselves at their home. A successful descent was made in the neighborhood of Brussels. Before reaching the earth the outer covering of the balloon—which, as explained in the account of the ascent cabled to the Herald, was an experimental provision against the heating of the gas under the rays of the sun—became detached, with a sound as of a cannon shot, and made a parachute like descent on its own account, falling a kilometre distant. The count attributes the accident to the imperfect attachment of the small cords which held the covering to the network. He intends, however, to renew the experiment. Another cause which shortened the journey was that the balloon itself had not been revarnished since the last ascent, and there was an incessant escape of gas, which, combined with the bad weather, prevented its remaining in the air. The count is too enthusiastic an aeronaut to be daunted by these little mishaps, and in a month or so l'Horizon will make a new departure from La Villette.

CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

The Yellow Plague Off New York and New Orleans.

LONDON, August 2.—Two deaths from cholera occurred in Alexandria yesterday. The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the first outbreak of the disease, to date, is 11,000. Deaths from other causes among British troops in Egypt, so far, number 84. There were 881 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Wednesday, including 473 at Cairo, where there were three deaths among the British troops. Twelve English doctors arrived at Alexandria to-day. They will proceed to Cairo.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—The steamer Capri, four days from Vera Cruz, has anchored a mile off Port Eads, with one case of sickness aboard. The quarantine inspector at Port Eads has given orders not to allow the Capri to come in, and warned all the boats against towing or piloting any vessel from infected ports.

NEW YORK, August 2.—On the arrival of the steamer Saratoga, of Ward's Havana line, to-day, James Barnes, steward, was removed to the hospital at quarantine, suffering from what is supposed to be yellow fever.

PANAMA, August 2.—Miss Shirley Sears, one of the teachers in the American Ladies' college here, and who recently arrived from New York, died on the 21st ult. from yellow fever. Several cases have occurred of late, and in fact with much more frequency than last year. In every case the victims are new arrivals, who are entirely unacclimated.

THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The Goodwood Cup Won by Border Minstrel—The Saratoga Turf—Baseball.

LONDON, August 2.—The race for the Goodwood cup, Goodwood, to-day was won by Border Minstrel, Carrie Ray second, and Dutch Over third. The other starters were Wallenstain and Girofla. The race for the racing stakes for three year olds was won by J. R. Reeves' Blue Grass, Assassin two, and Gretton's colt by Nuneham, Dam by Kettle Drum out of Lifetime, third. The three horses mentioned were the only starters.

THE SARATOGA TURF.

SARATOGA, August 2.—First race, three-fourths of a mile, for all ages, won by Carson, Wanderer second and Navarro third. Time 1:17¾. The second race, one mile and five furlongs, for three year olds, won by Drake Carte, Empress second and George Kenney third. Time 2:53¾. The third race, mile heat for all ages, first heat won by Lord Ragland, Bonnie Bird second and Nettle third. Time 1:44¾. The second heat and race was won by Lord Ragland, Nettle second and Bonnie Bird third. Time 1:47. The fourth race, handicap for all ages, one mile and a half over six hurdles, won by Grey, Lighthouse Harry second. Time 3:15¼. These two were the only ones that started.

BASEBALL.

Chicago—New York, 1; Chicago, 5.
Buffalo—Providence, 2; Buffalo, 9.
Cleveland—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit—Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 6.

Suspicious Case of Poisoning.

COLUMBIA, S. C. August 2.—A suspicious case of poisoning is reported from Williamsburg county. A young man named Cox, employed as a clerk in the store of Mr. Foxworth, was troubled with chills, and was taking quinine. Foxworth purchased a small quantity of strychnine to poison rats, wrapped it up in white paper without labelling it, and placed it in a vase on the mantelpiece wherein Cox had previously placed several quinine powders wrapped in the same kind of paper. When Cox came in he took the strychnine from the vase, thinking it was quinine, and swallowed it. The next minute he cried out, "My God, am I poisoned?" and before the physician who was summoned reached him he was dead. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict that his death was caused by the gross carelessness of his employer.

The Parasol.

From the Hartford, Conn., Post.

Before marriage: "Excuse me, George. Did my parasol hurt you?"

"Oh, no, my dear. It would be a pleasure if it did."

After marriage: "Great heavens! There was never a woman under the sun that knew how to carry a parasol without scratching a fellow's eyes out."

"And there never was a man that knew enough to walk on the right side of a woman with a parasol."

"There isn't any right side to a woman with a parasol."

Death of Major Robert Thomas.

Special to the Constitution.

CCONEE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 2.—Major Robert Thomas, of Athens, died suddenly here this evening at 9 o'clock. The deceased was a prominent gentleman in Georgia, and was well known throughout the state. He was a director in the Southern Mutual insurance company, and of the Augusta and Savannah railroad.

The Rebellion Quelled.

GALVESTON, August 2.—A special from Laredo says the rebellion in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been quelled by the troops forwarded recently from New Leon. The success of the operations is due in a measure to the quick transportation by railroad. The authorities are much gratified at the success of the new method.

TWILIGHT.

The Sunrise waits behind Heaven's gates,
Unclosed of lagging Morning;
In shadows slow the world below
Fore greets it, self-adorning.

The sweet song-bird is rising heard,
The cold, gray light is growing,
To herald still on every hill
The red Sun's royal flowing.

The still dark night foresees the light
Before her heat she lends us;
And waning far, the dwindling star
Its mystic message sends us.

In glowing pride of prospect wide
The firmament uncloses,
And wakes to bliss with stooping kiss
The petals of the roses.

The watch dog's sleep, serene and deep,
Breaks on the morning's breaking,
And pillowed head that mocked the dead
From dream to work is waking.

The sons of toil in earth's turmoil
Come forth ere day to labor;
And lazy wealth outsleeps his health,
To compensate his neighbor.

The world of sound springs up around,
In murmurs waxing ever;
And wearied men are armed again,
To face the long endeavor.

We know not, we, what this may be,
The mystery of ages,
Which day by day writes lives away
On unremembered pages.

But calm at least, they watch the east,
For victory or disaster,
Who firmly hold the best, the old,
And Faith alone the Master.

Herman Merivale in Spectator.

THE RAILROADS.

CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES.

Important Changes in Official Positions on Georgia Railroads—Denial of the Central's Purchase of the Brunswick and Western—Southern Railway Developments—Notes.

A SPECIAL rate of $13.25 to Louisville and return is offered by the Jellico route. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia have recently opened this new route to Louisville and Cincinnati and it is already very popular.

Railroad Mortgage Foreclosed.

GAINESVILLE, August 2.—Captain John C. Sage, late a contractor on the Gainesville and Dahlonega railroad, has foreclosed a mortgage on the road for $2,462.86. Service has been perfected upon the secretary of the company, Mr. H. H. Perry, and this action will doubtless result in determining something about this enterprise, which has lain so long in a dormant state.

Railroad Sale Denied.

From the Albany News:

The report to the effect that the Central had purchased the Brunswick and Western, we are authorized to deny in toto. The general manager and the superintendent say that the report is founded on the rumors circulating in this city last week to the same effect. They think if there were any grounds for the report, they would be notified of it, or at least be estopped from making extensive improvements and heavy expenditures. Mr. Meader received a telegram last night from Atlanta, denying the report before he read it in THE CONSTITUTION. Messrs. Morse and Meader are very positive in their denial.

Important Changes.

Two important changes in prominent Georgia railroad positions are announced. Major W. F. Shellman, formerly superintendent of the Southwestern railroad, has been made traffic manager of the Central railroad, including all its leased lines. Major Shellman's qualifications for this important position will be readily recognized by all who know him. He has managed the affairs of the Southwestern several years with marked success and will do fine service in his new and larger field.

To succeed Major Shellman as superintendent of the Southwestern, the Central authorities have chosen Major T. D. Kline, the present superintendent of the Atlanta division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. It is with regret that the employes of this division, and many friends in Atlanta, see Major Kline leave his present position. He has filled it only a few months, but has fully demonstrated his capacity as a first-rate railroad manager. His services have been eminently useful in getting the division under his charge into the excellent condition it now presents. His new position will give him a fine field.

His appointment goes into effect on the 1st of September. Major Shellman has already assumed the duties of traffic manager of the Central. It is not yet known who will succeed Major Kline in Atlanta.

Control of Richmond and Danville.

From the New York Tribune.

A published dispatch from Saratoga announced on Sunday that the control of the Richmond and Danville railroad, which has recently changed hands, had been secured in the interest of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. The statement was made, it was said, on the authority of Calvin S. Brice, a director of the East Tennessee and a member of the syndicate which, according to the statement, has bought the Richmond and Danville road. George S. Scott, who holds more than one-half of the Richmond and Danville stock, said yesterday that Mr. Brice's statement was correct, but he expressed surprise that it had been made. It had been agreed by the members of the syndicate that the real ownership should be kept secret until the present directors had resigned their offices. Mr. Scott said that the two roads would not be consolidated, but close relations for the interchange of traffic would be established.

George I. Seney, president of the Metropolitan National bank, who is reported to be a member of the syndicate, was asked by a Tribune reporter yesterday if he was willing to say anything about the matter. "Not one word," he replied; "I have nothing to say."

"Is it true that you are interested in the purchase?"

"I have not a single word to say on the subject."

How Bill Mitchell Made Time.

From the Griffin News.

"Talk about your fast mails," said a gentleman to a News representative yesterday, "but doggone me if Bill Mitchell didn't shake 'em up lively last night."

"Why did he run so fast?" put in the News man.

"Well, you see, after the collision of the two through freights, which happened on the trestle of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, we did not leave the shed until 8:30 o'clock, and when Bill Ennis shouted 'all aboard!' a general rush was made for the 'goober.' We all hadn't more than got fairly settled before she was going it at a lively rate. I got a little scared, and remarked to Mr. Niles, who was on board, that he was running too fast to suit me. 'Oh, pshaw! this isn't anything. Wait until you start out from East Point to Hapeville, then he'll shoot 'em in good.'

"The distance from East Point to Hapeville is four miles, and, sir, it's a fact that you'll hardly believe when I tell you the run was made in three minutes, including two stops between stations. Now, what do you think of that running?"

"That seems pretty good; but how about the time after you left Hapeville?"

"Now, don't you fail to recollect it, he dug 'em in lively and met the train that passes here at 9:52 at Sunny, notwithstanding it was half after eight when we pulled out from Atlanta."

"But tell me about the collision?" put in the reporter.

"Look at THE CONSTITUTION; my iron is hot, and I can't talk any more now. Didn't see that any way," says Darsey, while bang-bang-bang went his hammer on the red iron.

Southern Railway Development.

From the New York World.

The remarkable growth of railroad interests in the south and southwest long since attracted the attention of business men and capitalists. Atlanta is rapidly becoming one of the leading railroad centres of the country. Major Henning is developing Florida with his system of roads. The Louisville and Nashville and the southern division of the Illinois Central are reaching out for New Orleans and points in that country. The East Tennessee and Georgia is not far behind. The same is true of the Cincinnati Southern. New Orleans is now confidently looking forward to an era of prosperity, her wharves, docks and elevators being in high state of efficiency. Grain can be transferred from cars to a shiphold with but one handling. Quite recently, it is stated, over 100 car loads of New York consignments, destined for San Francisco, passed over the Southern Pacific in one day, and this fact is adduced as an indication of what may be expected in the future. All the passenger engines on the Cincinnati Southern will shortly be sent to the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, and their places will be supplied with new, heavy engines, with five feet ten inch driving wheels, capable of making the trip from Cincinnati to Chattanooga in nine hours, a saving of three hours over the present time-card. The New Orleans and Northeastern road has at present 12,000 tons of steel rails in bond, and new shipments are constantly arriving. There are enough rails now on hand to complete the main line and a large portion of the western branches. Up to date all the grade work has been finished, and track laying has reached a point over 100 miles north of Meridian. One mile of track has also been laid on the tressle work over the lake. The early completion of the road depends largely on the progress made in the construction of the Pontchartrain bridge. The south draw pier has been planted and filled with concrete, and is now ready for the superstructure, which will soon be put in place. Some of the sub-contractors are much further ahead in their work than others.

TRUCK AND TRUCKERS.

State of the Markets.

Special to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—No change in market. Receipts 15 cars, all poor stock.

JELKS, BROWN & CO.

Shipments and Movements of Truck.

Yesterday's shipments of melons via Western and Atlantic railroad were 40 carloads, of which Central road brought in 21 cars, 11 Georgia road cars, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 7 cars, and 1 local car from Atlanta.

The distribution was as follows, viz: 21 to Cincinnati, 7 Chattanooga, 5 to Nashville, 3 to Louisville, 1 each Evansville, Indianapolis, Memphis, Rome.

The Arrest of Ford.

KANSAS CITY, August 2.—Charley Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, was arrested and taken to police headquarters to-day, under an old indictment for the Blue Cut train robbery. Ford does not know what has caused his arrest at this time. He is said to have been dumbfounded at his arrest and is evidently badly frightened.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Continued from First Page.

money and service in the endeavor to teach him the knowledge of books. It is also true that those who have the most to say about the negro's need of education in morals, as a reason for not educating him in books, are precisely the people who are not doing anything of consequence to educate him in anything. To a plain man there seems to be a degree of sham and can't in their talk.

The objection to the negro's education that control men's opinions have their origin in four roots, closely united. 1. In ignorance; there are not a few who are, at bottom, opposed to all education. 2. In stinginess; multiplied thousands deny their own children education because its costs money. Money is their god. There are many white men in this country who are, by some sad mischance, the fathers of families and the owners of good properties, but they are too mean and too near barbarism to educate their children. They are traitors to their sacred trust of fatherhood and a disgrace to the human race. And as to public schools, in which the children of the poor may be taught the rudiments of education, objection, with most people, would cease if it cost them nothing. Of this class of objectors I have yet to meet one man who opposed the schools somebody else's money paid for, unless from a sentiment worse than avarice. 3. In prejudice—Prejudice against a negro because he is a negro. Avarice is a mean spirit, but this sort of prejudice is meaner. It is cowardly and ignoble; it is, root and branch, utterly unchristian. If any think that my language is too strong let them test their prejudice. Take them to Jesus Christ and ask him to approve them. Test them in the light of the sermon on the mount and of the judgment day. How mean they look in that light. 4. In apprehensions that appeal to two classes of fears: (1.) The apprehension that the education of the negro will spoil him as a laborer. I know what I am talking about when I say that this fear is at the bottom of much of the current opposition to the education of the negro. I go among the people and keep my eyes and ears open.

If the argument that supports this apprehension be worth anything it proves too much; for it is just as good as an argument against the education of the poor whites; it will as certainly spoil them for laborers. The spirit that is capable of such an objection to the education of the poor of any race is selfish, cowardly and essentially mean. It is worthy only of the dark ages. It is at bottom a plea for the tyranny of "bossism." Put into form it says this: "I am, by virtue of money or shrewdness, or learning a sort of boss among my fellow men; I must keep them in ignorance that I may keep them down and be better able to play the boss. But there is nothing in the argument; it is false all through for no man is better for anything in this world that is worthy to be done because he is ignorant. A trained dog is better than a wild dog. Ignorance is not a qualification for anything which God intended men to do. It is first, last, all the time, disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies it; every law of political economy condemns it; the history of the human race repudiates it. Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do in this world. And were it otherwise, what right, before God, has one human being to keep another human being in ignorance in order to keep him his slave? These questions go to the bottom and we trust to go to the bottom in settling questions of rights and wrongs between man and his fellow-man.

What is history good for except to teach us by its examples? If history teaches anything it teaches that no social, or labor, or national, or race problem was ever yet truly solved by mere repression—by merely trying to keep human beings down. It is in our times seen at its best and its worst in Europe; it is the Russian system. It fails always and everywhere; there is in it dynamite and death and hell. It must fail, for in its very heart it is tyranny, and the eternal powers are against it.

2. With some there is opposition to the education of the negro from a vague fear of something that is called "social equality." Just now the poor negro is in "a place where two seas meet." There are two classes of extremists; one is in mortal terror lest he should become somebody, the other is morbidly anxious that he should assert claims to what he is in no wise fitted for. If between the two he does not lose his balance, he will deserve the respect of both. There never was in this world in any nation or community such a thing as social equality and there never will be. The social spheres arrange themselves to suit themselves and no laws, promulgated by state or church, will change the social affinities and natural selections of men. Men choose the circles for which they have affinity, seek the companionships they prefer and find the places that are suited to them. No human force or sagacity will change the social laws which bring men together or repel them.

After all it would be well to remember that the great and wise and good God reigns among men, that He will reign when we are all gone from this world, and that He has more concern about the true welfare of men than they can have about themselves; and that H who has ruled in the history of the nations, since the beginning of the world, has purposes of His own which, in His own good time, He will work out in blessings to the whole race of man. Conscience is wiser than reason. When we cannot know what in the world's sense is politic we can always know what in God's sense of things is right. Everywhere and forever the right thing is the politic thing.

But the question is no longer a question as to what we prefer: it is now a question as to what can be done. These millions are here among us—they are voters—taking part in the government of this whole nation. When a man of sense can't have his own way he will seek the next best thing that he can get. It may be well that we would not choose that the conditions of our very difficult problem should be what they are. But they are what they are. It is not, in the Providence of God, left to us to choose our problem; it is ours to accept facts and to do the very best we can. Nor is it any longer a question whether the negroes will be educated. That work was begun before Appamattox; it is now being pushed with more vigor than ever before. Of this we may be sure: the negro, will sooner or later be educated. The state governments recognize him in the public school administration; northern liberality has spent more than twenty-four million dollars in the south since the surrender of the confederate cause. Without or with our approval, this work will go on and it ought to go on. I thank God for those who have carried it on thus far; for the liberal men and women who have given great sums of money, and for the devoted men and women who have given their personal service. That some cranks and marplots have appeared among them, in the course of twenty years, is no more an argument against the great work itself than is the discovery of an occasional hypocrite and scoundrel in the pulpit an argument against Christianity.

During most of the time that this work has been going on in our midst its promoters have had little countenance or encouragement from us. Many times they have been opposed and despised and made to feel our contempt. In all truth and common sense there is no reason for discounting in any respect a white man or woman simply for teaching negroes. It is utterly absurd. I believe it to be also sinful. Let us consider our attitude to this subject for a moment. We have the negroes to cook for us, and if they do not know how, as is often the case, our wives and daughters teach them. We employ them in all sorts of ways. When elections come on we ask not only their votes, but their "social influence." Candidates, from governor to coroner, do this earnestly, invariably and without social discredit. We sell goods to them. We practice medicine for them and it is all well enough. In all business relations, except teaching, so far as I can remember our ways on this subject, whether as employers or employes, we think it is all fair and so do our wise neighbors. How utterly and childishly absurd is it to make an exception if one teaches a negro child how to spell, to read and to write. Will some master in such fine knowledge explain just wherein it is very nice to sell goods to a negro, or to buy from him, or to practice law for him, or to give him medicine, but a thing abhorrent to teach him whatever he can learn that we can teach? Of what shame we are guilty. Think of people going into raptures over David Livingstone, explorer of Africa and pioneer of Christian civilization, and then turning up their noses at a teacher, not because he is ignorant, or bad, or ill-bred, but because, forsooth, he teaches a negro school.

A word more I add at this point: if the best results are to be achieved, both for the white and the black man, in the education of the negro, then southern white people must take part in the work of teaching negro schools. Let us take courage; prejudices that must hold their own both against conscience and common sense must die after a time. Great changes occur in the life-time of one generation and the law of mortality buries the bitterest prejudices in the grave. How great revolutions of sentiment fifty years may produce many facts of our country's history illustrate. It has only been fifty years since a fierce multitude in Canterbury Green, Connecticut, mobbed a cultivated and godly woman—only because she was teaching a few negro children.

There are signs of progress. In May, 1883, at the late general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, the college of bishops, in their quadrennial message to the conference, earnestly recommended some adequate provision for the better preparation for their work of colored preachers and teachers. The committee on education reported in favor of the plans suggested by the bishops, the general conference, without a dissenting vote, adopted the report of the committee. The result so far is the appointment of a board of trustees, the sending forth of a general agent, the selection of a place and the election of two of the best men in the church to serve in the faculty of Payne Institute, Augusta, Georgia. For seven months the general agent and the president, both of them distinguished and able ministers of that church, have worked hard, with small success. It may be considered "unparliamentary," but I take leave to ask, did the general conference mean anything by the action it took on the subject of negro education, in Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 1882? If so, what did it mean? Surely we have not in history a case of conscience like this—too much conscience to repudiate a duty but not enough to do it, just enough to use good words. If that general conference represented the church in its action on the subject of negro education, how are we to interfere the non-action of the church when asked to do what the general conference put into words? If it did not represent the church, what is to become of a church that does not even "put into words" the recognition of an obvious duty? What, finally will be the attitude of this church if it shall drop the work it solemnly declared through its bishops and its general conference that it ought to do and that it promised to do? It will be discredited and it will never recover from the wound given to its own heart by its own hand. Other churches in the south have small occasion to glory over the church whose action I have discussed. For none of them have done anything worthy of special mention; few of them have even gone so far as to talk of doing anything.

If the churches of the south take no earnest part in the Christian education of the millions of negroes in our midst, what will be the verdict of history upon their course? A far more important question is this: What will be the verdict of the head of the church, the Lord God Almighty, the Father of us all?

And what will be the result in the life of these churches, if God should see that by taking no part in a work that angels would be glad to do they have made themselves unworthy to be trusted with that work? Can the churches of the south consider any questions that more deeply effect the very roots of their life?

It is one of the sad things connected with the difficult problem of the two races living together in this country, that not a few good people of both races have despaired of its solution. The author of the Declaration of Independence wrote, it is said, in 1782, this prediction: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government." I am not surprised that Mr. Jefferson made both predictions. As to the first, there was at that time in Virginia and other southern states a strong party that favored the emancipation of the slaves. As to the second prediction, he had studied French philosophy more than he had studied Christianity. If this country had been pagan Rome or infidel France, the first prediction would have failed—the slave never would have been set free by the will of men. Had they been set free, the second prediction would have been fulfilled, for in a pagan or infidel country the two races could not be "equally free and live in the same government." They would not have been set free had this not have been a Christian country; as it is a Christian country, the two races "equally free" before the law, can live in the same government, and the problem of their free citizenship can be solved.

As to this whole subject, full of difficulties as those best know who have personal relations to it, there is one platform on which Christian people can stand. Our problem with these millions of negroes in our midst can be happily solved, not by force of any sort from without the states where they live; no more can it be solved by repression within these states. It can be worked out only on the basis of the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount.

On this platform we can work out any problem whatever, whether personal, social, industrial, political, national or ethnical, that Providence brings before us.

On any lower platform we will fail, and always fail.

THE LONG STRIKE.

The Men Still Holding Out—No Change in the Situation.

NEW YORK, August 2.—There seems to be no change to-day in the attitude of the Western Union company toward the striking operators. The officers of the company reported this morning that the usual force of operators returned to duty, and that business was all cleared up last night and is now moving promptly. Four more of the strikers returned to work this morning at the Western Union office in this city. They are all said to be first-class operators. Reports from the eastern district, received by the company this morning, state that many operators were returning to their posts each day, and in most of the offices the force is as large as before the strike. In many cases it is reported that members of the brotherhood, who desire to resume work, find their places occupied, and are obliged to apply elsewhere. From Superintendent Trabue, of the southern division, word came that one of the operators at Chattanooga and another at Mobile, had returned to duty this morning, and that both ranked as first class men. Reports had come from various points in the south of railroad operators refusing to take commercial business, but all had been promptly discharged by the railroad superintendents, and their places readily filled. The Western Union officials denied the truth of the report started by the strikers that the company was cutting their own wires to have an excuse for delaying business.

The last contingent of the striking dress and cloak makers returned to work this morning, having gained their point and the trouble is now at an end. The Manhattan suit and cloak company was the last to give in. The employes will now get $15 a week for ten hours a day work and no night work unless paid extra.

WHAT THE BROTHERHOOD SAYS.

At the headquarters of the brotherhood of telegraphers it was said that there was nothing new to-day regarding the strike, and that the men were all satisfied with the prospect and were confident of succeeding in the end. The work of paying off the men was continued. The strikers are in high glee over the storm, as it was said that much damage would probably be done to the Western Union wires, and would create still greater confusion in the affairs of the office. Reports of the discharging of the railroad operators who refused to take Western Union business and the supplying of new men to fill their places were discredited, and said to be a fiction of the telegraph companies to encourage their hard-worked employes.

THE MEXICAN END OF THE STRIKE.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 2.—The telegraph operators on the Mexican National railroad struck this morning. They demand an increase of $30 a month. Trains are interrupted. A speedy arrangement is expected.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Louisiana Mob Lynch a Ravisher—The End of a Rascal.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—William Smith, age 40, keeper of a small grocery store on Stockton street, had a difficulty with his wife this morning, when he shot her dead with a pistol. He then, with the same weapon, killed himself.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Last night a crowd assembled at the jail in Mayersville, and demanded the keys from the sheriff, who refused to surrender them. They then broke in the door, and took out D. W. Pressell, who was under arrest for the rape of a girl nine years old, and hanged him in the court house yard.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Mace Jones and Richard Linsey attempted to drive a man named Wilson out of the colored college of Brooklyn, Illinois, near East St. Louis, last evening. Marshall Green, in protecting Wilson, had a quarrel with Jones, in which threats of shooting were freely indulged. About 11 o'clock Marshall Green and Jones again met, each being armed with shotguns and revolvers. Four shots were fired, one entering Marshall Green's groin, producing death this morning. Jones received two wounds in the arm and a bullet through the left breast, which is pronounced fatal.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, AT JUNCTION of Central railroad and the Western and Atlantic railroad, on Saturday, August 4th, at 10 o'clock, a.m., one 4-room house with kitchen, stable and fences, to highest bidder for cash, to be moved in one week. G. W. ADAIR.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF W. S. WILSON & BRO., IS THIS day dissolved by the withdrawal of J. C. Wilson.

W. S. Wilson & Co. will continue the coal and lumber business, collect all assets, and pay all liabilities.
W. S. WILSON,
J. C. WILSON.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31st, 1883.

Thosmas W. Sneed vs. Emeline Sneed. Libel for divorce in Fayette superior court, March term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT BY THE RETURN of the sheriff in the above stated case, that the defendant does not reside in the county of Fayette, and it further appearing to the court that said defendant does not reside in the state of Georgia, it is therefore ordered by the court that service be perfected on said defendant by the publication of this order once a month for four months, before the next term of this court, in The Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Atlanta, Georgia. Granted.
E. W. HAMMOND, Petitioner's Attorney.
S. W. HARRIS, J. S. C. C. C.

A true extract of the minutes.
A. E. STOKES, C. S. C.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros. Atlanta, Ga.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF FRIERSON & GRESHAM IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to call at

T. A. FRIERSON'S OFFICE, NO. 10 WALL street, for settlement.
T. A. FRIERSON,
W. F. GRESHAM.
July 31st, 1883

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN, AND doing business under the firm name of Beermann & Kuhrt is this day dissoved by mutual consent.
CHARLES BEERMANN,
HENRY G. KUHRT.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE FIRM I hereby return my most sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and beg for a continuance of the same to my successors.
CHARLES BEERMANN.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN business Mr. John F. Evers, under the firm name of Henry G. Kurht & Co., as successor to my ate partner, Mr. Charles Beermann, who, with Mr. L. W. Scoville will in future manage the H. I. Kimball House. Wishing him abundant success in his new enterprise, I am, respectfully,
HENRY G. KUHRT.
August, 1st, 1883.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Irwin Bird and W. W. Compton under the firm name of Bird & Compton, No. 38 Marietta street, was dissolved by mutual consent on 19th day of July A. D., 1883, Irwin Bird continuing the business, assuming liabilities of old firm, and to whom alone payments due the firm are to be made.
IRWIN BIRD,
WM. W. COMPTON.

New Business, New Goods, Low Prices, etc

THANKING OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping by strict, personal attention to business, and attending to the wants of those who like something good to eat, that I will be favored with a liberal share of patronage from the public, and having secured the services of my nephew, Mr. A. J. Lasseter, who will conduct the business, and having been with me for many years, is an additional assurance that the catering will be done up in first-class style. Respectfully
IRWIN BIRD, No. 38 Marietta street.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY

THE POPULAR NEW ROUTE TO ANNISTON, Coosa River, Oxford, Talladega, Calera, Birmingham, Selma, Meridian, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans. The following Time Card in effect July 15, 1883:

WESTWARD.

Atlanta Time.	Miles.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 3. Daily except Sunday.	No. 5. Daily except Sunday.
Lv. Atlanta	0	7.55 a m		
Ar. Simpson st	1	8 00 a m	3.30 p m	
" Peyton	7	8.17 a m	4.00 p m	
" Ch'tahoochee	8	8 20 a m	4.05 p m	
" Mableton	15	8 38 a m	4.55 p m	
" Austell	18	8 48 a m	5.15 p m	
" Salt Springs	21	8 57 a m	5.32 p m	
" Douglasville	27	9.14 a m	6.07 p m	
" Winston	32	9.28 a m	6.40 p m	
" Villa Rica	38	9 45 a m	7.08 p m	
" Temple	45	10 06 a m	7.48 p m	
" Bremen	54	10.30 a m	8.30 p m	
" Tallapoosa	64	10.56 a m	9.15 p m	
Lv. Tallapoosa				5 00 a m
" Muscadine	70	11.15 a m		5 31 a m
" Edwardsville	77	11.34 a m		6.10 a m
" Heflin	84	11.53 a m		6 50 a m
" Davisville	90	12.12 p m		7.28 a m
" Choccolocco	93	12 22 p m		7.45 a m
" DeArmanvi'e	97	12.33 p m		8.11 a m
" Oxford	101	12.43 p m		8 35 a m
" S.,R.& D.csng	103¼	12.50 p m		8.50 a m
Ar. Anniston	104	12 55 p m		9.00 a m

Read down.

EASTWARD.

Atlanta Time.	Miles.	No. 6. Daily except Sunday	No. 4. Daily except Sunday.	No. 2. Daily.
Ar. Atlanta	104			7.45 p m
" Simpson St	103		10 30 a m	7 37 p m
" Peyton	97		10.15 a m	7.18 p m
" Ch'tahoochee	96		9.55 a m	7.14 p m
" Mableton	89		9.08 a m	6,52 p m
" Austell	86		8.38 a m	6.43 p m
" Salt Springs	83		8.24 a m	6.34 p m
" Douglasville	77		7.53 a m	6.16 p m
" Winston	72		7.30 a m	6.02 p m
" Villa Rica	66		6.57 a m	5.44 p m
" Temple	59		6.23 a m	5.24 p m
" Bremen	50		5.42 a m	4.59 p m
Lv. Tallapoosa	40		5.00 a m	
Ar. Tallapoosa		7.20 p m		4.30 p m
" Muscadine	34	6.48 p m		4.09 p m
" Edwardsville	27	6.19 p m		3.45 p m
" Heflin	20	5.30 p m		3.20 p m
" Davisville	14	4.59 p m		3.00 p m
" Choccolocco	11	4.41 p m		2.50 p m
" DeArmanv'le	7	4.18 p m		2.35 p m
" Oxford	3	3.58 p m		2 22 p m
" S.,R.& D.csng	1½	3.43 p m		2.00 p m
Lv. Anniston	0	3.40 p m		1.58 p m

Read up.

Daily connection is made at Anniston with the East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. to and from points South of Anniston.

Round Trip Tickets, Atlanta to Anniston and intermediate stations on Sundays, at single fare, limited to day issued. L. S. BROWN, General Freight and Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga. G. J. FOREACRE, Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT

of the UNITED STATES will visit

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

August 1st to open the

EXPOSITION.

We shall be glad to see our friends at that time, and at any time during the Exposition.
We have now special low figures to make on

Bar Iron,
Sheet Iron,
Fence Wire,
Nails,
WAGON WOODWORK.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

WATCHES REPAIRED

Have your Watches put in first-class order and warranted by skillful and experienced workmen at

REASONABLE PRICES

Key-winding Watches changed to Stem-winding at from 12.00 to 15.00.

N. B.---RAILROAD men will find it to their interest to give us a call before leaving their work elsewhere.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW
31 WHITEHALL STREET.

WINSHIP & BRO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON GINS, GIN FEEDERS
CONDENSERS
—AND—
COTTON PRESSES

FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE-POWER—COMBINING ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and General Mill Work.

SEND FOR PRICES.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

AT THE ATLANTA STEAM TRUNK FACTORY, No. 50 and 92 Whitehall, you will find the largest assortment of Trunks, Travelling Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Tourist Bags, and Satchels, Rubber Pillows, Hammocks, Dressing Cases, and Flasks and Drinking Cups, Baskets—in fact, everything to make the travelling public comfortable and secure. All above goods in great variety, of the best quality and at low prices. Lieberman & Kaufmann, 50 and 92 Whitehall street.

TRUNKS AND VALISES REPAIRED, SAMPLE cases of all discription ready-made and made to order at Lieberman & Kaufmann's, 50 and 92 Whitehall street.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE—ONE SPLENDID ENGINE WILL be sold before the Court-house, Friday, August 3d, at one o'clock, one eight horse Engine, mounted on wheels. In fine order. A bargain for some one.

HOWARD'S AUCTION HOUSE, 90 S. BROAD street; sales Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 o'clock a.m. Consignments solicited. J. G. Howard, auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF TEN HEAD THOROUGH bred Ayreshire Cattle, including one fine bull, will be sold at auction on Friday, August 3d, 10 a. m. at Miller & Brady's stable. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer. t5

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

TWO NEW FOUR ROOM COTTAGES, ADJOINING lots, healthy location, retired and comfortable. Price $15. Apply 26 Broad, or 90 Davis street. †

A NEW 6 ROOM HOUSE CLOSE IN, 5 MINUTES' walk Kimball House, cheap. Apply to Dr. Whitley, 16 Mitchell street. tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE 138 McDONOUGH STREET, corner Clark, furnished or unfurnished. Large house, fine lawn, new stable, two room servant's house, large garden spot, all in good order, and located in the best neighborhood in the city. Part of rent taken in board if desired. Apply on the premises. †

FOR RENT—Rooms.

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, DESIRABLE. 46 E. Cain, Atlanta.

FIVE CONNECTING ROOMS ON 3D FLOOR OF No. 67½ Whitehall street. Apply second floor. tf

ON THE STREET CAR LINE, THREE OR FOUR rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished. 68 Crew street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO ENTER SHOE BUSINESS at once in Atlanta and having $5,000 to $7,000 capital, can hear of a good chance and inducements by addressing "Boyden," care Constitution. tf

HELP WANTED—Male

IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY—AN EXPERIENCED traveling salesman, not under 20 nor over 35 years old. No other need apply. Address, with proposition and references, Grocery Business, Drawer 10, P. O.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—TO SELL A STAPLE article, in connection with their regular line. Liberal commission. Address. Wurenser & Son, Cincinnati, O. tf

A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A SMALL COTTON seed oil mill. Address with references, A. O. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga. su wed. 1m.

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. SINGLE WOMAN. Must come well recommended. Apply to 174 South Forsyth street. fr su tu tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

A PRACTICAL TAILOR AND CUTTER OF several years' experience, now holding a good position, wishes to change. Best of references. Address G. M. Cutter, Columbus, Ga. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

LADIES OR YOUNG MEN IN CITY OR COUNTRY to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Man'f'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa., drawer TT. tf

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING FIRST-CLASS BOARD APPLY at 61 West Mitchell street. Table supplied with every delicacy. Delightful rooms. Reference exchanged.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM ON SOUTH RIVER—SIX hundred acres, well divided bottoms and uplands. Plenty woods. Known as the Lochlin Johnson place. Title perfect. Terms easy. J. Robinson, No. 11 East Alabama street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEACH, AT 11 EAST HUNTER STREET, LAYS sewers and does plumbing and gasfitting new and repair work.

BEACH, AT 11 EAST HUNTER STREET, CAN furnish you in all the latest improvements in plumbing goods and gasfixtures.

WANTED—Partners.

$1000 AND YOUR SERVICES WILL entitle you to a third interest in the best manufactory in Atlanta. Address Manufacturer, Constitution office. tf

MUSIC.

MUSIC—STRING AND BRASS FURNISHED for all occasions. Violin, Cornet, Guitar and Piano taught. A. F. Wurm, 4 Foster. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY—ABOUT 220 CUBIC yards of earth at St. Luke's Cathedral, corner Peachtree and Houston streets. Apply at once to B. W. Frobell, 9½ West Mitchell street. 4

FOR SALE—Machinery.

SAW MILL OUTFIT FOR SALE, CONSISTING of 15-horse mounted Engine and Van Winkle Mill. Also Hydraulic Mining Machinery for sale, including large pump, pipe, hose and nozzle. Address W. E. Nickerson, Canton, Ga. fri su we

FEATHERS.

WANTED—TO BUY 500 POUNDS SECOND-hand feathers. J. C. Fuller, dealer in groceries and stock feed, 67 Broad street. 1m

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—HOME BUILDING AND LOAN ASsociation stock. Apply to H. C. Stockdell

FOR SALE—$1,500 IN STOCK IN A GOOD MANufacturing business. Good investment. For information address O. K., this office.

FOR SALE—3 EXTRA FINE 4 GALLON MILCH cows with young calves. Call early at 111 W. Peters street, Ragsdale & Gammell's wagon yard.

DRUG STORE, WELL ASSORTED AND SALEable stock; whole or half interest. Owner wants to leave the city. Address B., care Constitution. we fr su

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

100 1-HORSE WAGONS—MORE, PATENT wheels. Best make. Call. Atlanta Wagon and Timber Company, Ga. R. R. and Butler. fri su tu

LOST.

LOST—ONE FINE "PEKIN" DUCK. LIBERAL reward for its recovery. S. F. Woodson. fr su

COBB COUNTY, GEORGIA, FARM FOR SALE

400 ACRES, TWO HUNDRED OF WHICH are well timbered, balance in a fine state of cultivation, situated one mile north of Powder Springs, which is a beautiful little village on the E. T., V. and G. R. R. 20 miles northwest of Atlanta, well watered by most excellent mineral water; fine roads leading to and from said farm; good, comfortable 8-room dwelling newly painted inside and out; 6 good tenant houses filled with reliable tenants; good barn and other necessary outbuildings; new gin house, gin press, saw mill, grist and flouring mills run by a fine 25 horse power Taylor manufactured engine which has been in use for two years, all of which is in 100 yards of dwelling; also a fine fish pond well stocked with German carp. Excellent society; convenient to good schools and churches; mules, cows, hogs, corn, wheat, oats and other farm produce can be had sufficient to supply said farm. Every field watered by never-failing streams. This is said to be one of the most desirable farms in north Georgia. Well adapted to cotton, cereals and the different grasses, etc. Call while the crop is maturing and examine for yourselves. Address
A. C. McINTOSH, Powder Springs, Ga.

NOTICE.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 1st, 1883.

THE BUSINESS HAVING INCREASED BEYOND our expectation, and in order to supply the demand for telephones, we have been compelled to put up larger poles in the place of those formerly erected on Broad street. The wires on the old poles will have to be transferred on to the new ones, and in order to do this we will have to cut out all the wires on Broad street and transfer the same, and most of the numbers will be changed. The wires will be cut on Friday, August 3d. As soon as they are connected up we will have out a lot of new lists with all the changes on same. Hope you will bear with us patiently, as it is for your interest as well as ours to supply the demand for telephones.
Respectfully, H. H. JACKSON, Manager.

BANK
—OF THE—
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CASH CAPITAL......................$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND........................50,000.00
STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) **Individually Liable.**

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at therateof 4 per cent per annum on money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 2, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 6s	105	106	Atlanta 7s	110	112
Ga. 7s, 1886	104	106	Atlanta 6s	101	105
Ga. 7s, gold	113	115	Augusta 7s	108	111
Ga. 7s, 1896	122	125	Augusta 6s	101	103
S. C. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	100	102
Savannah 5s	80	82	Rome, new	102	103
Atlanta 8s	116	118	Columbus 5s	82	85

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. R. 7s	104	106	At. & Char. inc. 6s	60	63
Ga. R. 6s	106	108	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
Cent. R. 7s	111	112	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	37	39
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
At. & Char. 1st	102	104			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Georgia	145	147	Central	94	97
At. & Char	62	64	Aug. & Sav	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	98	100
South Car	20	25	C. C. & A	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 2.—This was another dul day in stock circles and the fluctuations were narrow. At the opening there was some pressure to sell Missouri Pacific, Canada Pacific, New York Central and Wabash preferred, under which there was a decline of ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. This was followed by a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent, but in the afternoon the market was weak and lower again. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ¼ to ⅞ per cent lower, except for Delaware and Hudson, Long Island, Michigan Central and Northern Pacific preferred, which were fractionally higher. In specialties, New York and New England dropped 4 to 23, rallied to 24 bid; Peoria fell off 1½ to 15, recovered to 15½; Lake Erie and Western sold down 2 to 24, closed 25¼; Manhattan Beach declined to 23⅛; Northern Pacific preferred lent at 1-64. Transactions 105,000 shares.

Evening—Exchange 4.83. Money 1⅛@2. Subtreasury balances: Coin 116,930,000; currency 7,147,000. Governments firm; 4½s 112⅞; 4s 119⅛; 3s 103. State Bonds dull.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	82½	Manhattan Ele	45
do. Class A small	†83	Memphis & Char'n	38
Ala. Class B 5s	†99	Metropolitan Ele	89
do. Class C 4s	†81	Michigan Central	87½
Georgia 6s	†105	Mobile & Ohio	13¼
Georgia 7s mort'ge	†104	N C & St L	54
Georgia do gold	†113	New Jersey Central	86⅛
Louisiana consols	65	N. O. Pac. 1st mort	85
North Carolina old	30	N Y Central	115⅜
North Carolina new	†16	N Y Elevated	95
do. funding	10	Norfolk & W'n pre	38
do. special tax	†4	Northern Pac. com	48⅝
S C con brown	102½	do. preferred	88⅜
Tennessee 6s	†40	Ohio & Miss	31
Tennessee new	†40	do preferred	109
Virginia 6s	†38	Pacific Mail	36½
Virginia consols	37½	Pittsb'g F W & C	133
Virginia deferred	8½	Quicksilver	9½
Adams Express	†135	do preferred	34
American Mer Ex	88	Reading	56½
Chesap'ke & Ohio	17	Rich & Alleghany	5¾
Chicago & Alton	135	Richmond & Dan	68½
Chicago & N W	127⅞	Rich & W Pt Term	31¼
do preferred	145¾	Rock Island	122¼
C St L & N O	78	St L & San Fran	29
Consolidated Coal	24	do preferred	50
Del., Lack & West	125⅛	do first preferred	93
Den. & Rio Grande	36¼	St Paul	103⅝
Erie	34⅛	do preferred	118¾
East Tenn railroad	8⅜	Texas Pacific	32¾
Fort Wayne	131	Union Pacific	93
Hannibal & St Joe	†40	United States Ex	60
Harlem	193	Wab St L & Pacific	24⅜
Houston & Texas	65	do preferred	38¼
Illinois Central	131	Wells & Fargo	121½
Lake Shore	107¼	Western Union	79⅝
L & N	49⅞		

†Bid. ‡Ex-interest *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 2, 1883

New York—The cotton market presents no new features this week. The inclination of quotations was upwards, and the close to-day reveals a respectable gain for the months with tone firm. Spots steady; middling 10 1-16c.

Net receipts for five days 5,625 **bales against** 2,284 **bales last year; exports** 25,638 bales; last year 10 983 bales; **stock** 306,077 bales; last year 180,527 **bales.**

Below we give the opening and closing quotations **of cotton futures to-day:**

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	10.19@10.20	August	10.21@10.23
September	10.16@10.17	September	10.23@10.24
October	10.03@10.04	October	10.08@.......
November	9.98@9.99	November	10.01@10.02
December	9.98@9.99	December	10.02@10.03
January	10.06@10.07	January	10.10@10.11
February	10.18@10.19	February	10.21@10.22
March	10.28@10.29	March	10.33@10.34
April	10.39@10.40	April	10.44@10.46
May	10.50@10.51	May	10.55@10.57

Closed firm; sales 91,600 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed quiet Spots - Uplands 5⅝d; **Orleans** 5¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of **which** 9,350 **bales were American; receipts** 2,200; **American** 2,200.

Local cotton market is quiet and steady at quotations: Good middling 9¾c; **middling** 9½c; **strict low middling** 9¼c; **low** middling 9⅛c; **strict good ordinary** 9c; **good ordinary** 8½c; ordinary 7½c; tinges 9c; stains 5¼@7½c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 2—noon—Cotton firm; middling uplands 5 9-16; middling Orleans 5 11-16; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 2,200; all American; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 35 64, 5 36-64; September and October delivery 5 39-64, 5 38-64; October and November delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; November and December delivery 5 38-64, 5 37-64; December and January delivery 5 38 64, 5 37-64; January and February delivery 5 39-64, 5 38-64; February and March delivery 5 42,64, 5 41-64; April and May delivery 5 47-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, August 3—2:00 p. m.—Good uplands 5 13-16; middling uplands 5⅝; low middling uplands 5⅜; good ordinary uplands 5⅛; ordinary uplands 4⅞; middling Orleans 5¾; low middling Orleans 5 9-16; good ordinary Orleans 5¼; ordinary Orleans 5; good middling Texas 5 13-16; middling 5 11-16; low middling 5⅝; good ordinary 5 3-16; ordinary 5; sales of American 9,350 bales; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 5 38-64; February and March 5 40-64.

LIVERPOOL, August 2—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 37-64, 5 38-64; September and October delivery 5 39-64, 5 40-64; January and February delivery 5 39-64.

LIVERPOOL, August 2—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 37-64, 5 36-64; September and October delivery 5 39-64, 5 38-64; October and November delivery 5 37-64; November and December delivery 5 36 64; January and February delivery 5 38-64; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, August 2—**Cotton** firm: **middling uplands** 10 1-16; **middling Orleans** 10 5-16; **sales** 1,375 bales; **net receipts** 10; gross 11; **consolidated net receipts** 787; **exports to** Great Britain 2,100; to continent 63.

GALVESTON, August 2—Cotton nominal; middling 9 9-16; low middling 9 1-16; good ordinary 8 7-16; net receipts 56 bales; gross 56; sales none; stock 6,210; exports coastwise 1,219.

NORFOLK, August 2—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 2 bales; gross 6; stock 18,742; sales 59; exports coastwise 111.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Cotton steady; middling 10; low middling 9⅝; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 214 bales; gross 215; sales 548; stock 14,497; sales to spinners —.

BOSTON, August 2—Cotton steady; middling 10¼; low middling 9¾; good ordinary 8 9-16; net receipts —; gross 325 bales; sales none; stock 6,280.

WILMINGTON, August 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9½; low middling 9; good ordinary 7 13-16; net receipts none; gross none; sales none; stock 1,189 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2—Cotton dull; middling 10⅛; low middling 10; good ordinary 8⅞; net receipts 162 bales; gross 199; stock 5,403.

SAVANNAH, August 2—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8 13-16; net receipts 25 bales; gross 26; sales 1; stock 2,797; exports coastwise 2.

NEWORLEANS, August 2—Cotton firm; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 230 bales; gross 372; sales 1,100; stock 67,957; exports to Great Britain 2,100; to continent 63.

MOBILE, August 2—Cotton dull; middling 9½; good middling 9⅛; good ordinary 8¾; net receipts 38 bales; gross 38; sales none; stock 5,203.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 2—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; low middling 9½; good ordinary —; net receipts 20 bales; shipments none; sales 22.

CHARLESTON, August 2—Cotton nominal; middling 9¾; low middling 9½; good ordinary 9; net receipts 50 bales; gross 50; sales 2; stock 2,578.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 2, 1883.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
August	99¾	1 00½	99¾	1 00⅜
September	1 02	1 02⅜	1 02	1 02¼
PORK				
August	13 02½	13 05	13 02½	13 05
September	13 10	13 27½	13 10	13 17½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
August	6 75	6 75	6 75	6 75
September	6 90	7 97½	6 90	7 05

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Flour unchanged, in fair demand; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$6.00; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$6.50; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75; superlative patent $5.75. Wheat, southern steady and fairly active; western a shade off but fairly active; southern red $1.12@$1.14; amber $1.13@$1.17; No. 1 Maryland $1.17½@$1.17¾; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.13⅛@$1.13⅝. Corn, southern dull; western easier and dull; southern white 61; yellow 62. Oats scarce and higher; southern 40@44; western white 42@44; mixed 40@42; Pennsylvania 40@44.

ATLANTA, August 2—Flour—Steady; patent process $7.00@$7.50; fancy $6.25@$6.50; extra family $6.00@$6.25; family $5.00@$5.50. Wheat—Chicago—Prices have been on a decline this week. The market closed steady at $1.00⅜ for August; $1.02½ for September. The local market is steady at quotations; Kentucky and Tennessee No. 2 $1.16@$1.18, Georgia wheat 95@$1.10. Corn—Car lots 67@68; small lots 70c. Meal—65@67½c. Oats—42c. Wheat Bran—90c. Grits—$3.90 ₩ barrel.

NEW YORK, August 2—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra $4.25@$5.10; good to choice $5.15@$6.75. Wheat, cash firm and without marked change; No. 2 spring $1.09½@1.10; ungraded red $1.09@$1.22; do. white $1.01@$1.20; No. 2 red spot $1.13½; August $1.13. Corn, spot ¼c lower; ungraded 49¾@60½; No. 2 spot 60¼@60½; August 59⅝@60¼. Oats, cash ½@¾c higher and more active; No. 2 37@37¾. Hops dull and nominal; inferior to choice 22@35.

CHICAGO, August 2—**Flour** dull; common to choice spring $3.50@$5.00; Minnesota $3.50@$4.25; bakers $4.25@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.50; winter wheat $4.00@$6.25. Wheat, regular unsettled; $1.00½@$1.00⅝ August; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.00 bid; No. 2 red winter $1.05½. Corn easier; No. 2 50 cash; 49⅝@49¾ August. Oats in active demand; 27¾@28⅛ cash; 27¼@27⅝ August.

ST. LOUIS, August 2—**Flour** lower; family $3.80@$3.90; fancy $5.20@$5.35. Wheat opened lower but advanced and closed firm; No. 2 red fall $1.04¼@$1.04¾ cash; $1.04⅛@$1.04¾ August. Corn dull and lower; 46¼ cash; 44 August. Oats lower and slowir; 24⅛ cash; 24⅜@24⅝ August.

LOUISVILLE, August 2—Flour unchanged; extra family $3.25@$3.50; high grades $6.25@$6.50. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 red winter new $1.00@$1.03. Corn unchanged; No. 2 white 53; No. 2 mixed 51½. Oats unchanged; mixed western, new, 30.

CINCINNATI, August 2—**Flour** dull; **family** $4.70@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$5.75. Wheat steady and in good demand; No. 2 red winter $1.05@$1.06 spot. Corn weaker at 42⅛ spot. Oats dull at 32 spot.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 2—Lime—Market firm but steady. In car load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, $1.00; less than car-loads $1.10; Rosendale cement $2.50 ₩ bbl or 300lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots $1.75; less than car-load $1.25@$2.50; Portland cement, car-load lots, $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; Howard cement car lots $1.35; do. retail $1.75; plaster-of-paris ("calcined,") car-load lots, $2.50; in smaller quantities $2.75@$3.00; land plaster ("new fertilizer") car-load lots $2.50 ₩ bbl; less than car-load $2.75@$3.00; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA August 2—Leather—The tone of the market continues firm, though no quotable change in prices has yet taken effect. With manufacturers of shoes business is in every way satisfactory, and the prospect for a heavy fall trade is counted on. Local trade is quiet we quote good damaged No. 1, 25; do. No. 2, 22@24; good stamp 28; medium good stamp 27; S. W. good stamp 26; whiteoak sole 38@42; harness 25@40.

ATLANTA, August 2—Paper—Trade is active; prices steady. Manilla No. 1 10@12c ₩ lb; No. 2 7½@8c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₩ lb, good wrapping 4@6c ₩ lb; straw 3½@3¾c ₩ lb; burlap bags, 2 bushels, 8¾@9½c; second-hand 5@7½c; bran bags 11½@14½c.

ATLANTA, August 2—Hides—Dry flint 13; dry salt 11½; damaged D salt 10@11; wet salted 7; damaged W salted 6. Season over for fur skins.

ATLANTA, August 2—Plastering Hair—Active; Georgia 20@25c ₩ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 ₩ M; less quantities $2.75 ₩ M.

ATLANTA, August 2—Wool—Irregular and unsettled; market rather demoralized; washed 30; unwashed 18@20; burry 12@15.

ATLANTA, August 2—Salt—Ground Liverpool $1.10; Virginia $1.10@$1.25.

ATLANTA, August 2—Hay—$20.00 per ton.

ATLANTA, August 2—Tallow—7@7½.

Groceries

ATLANTA, August 2—Market steady. Coffee—Rio 9@11½c; old government Java 22@28. Sugars—Standard A 9½; granulated 9¾; white extra C 9; no New Orleans sugars on the market. Molasses—Black strap, 25@26 in barrels. Syrup—Choice 60; strictly prime 55@58; prime 50@52; commons 40@45. Teas—Black 40@60; green 40@60; nutmegs $1.15; cloves 55; allspice 18; cinnamon 25; saigon 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; pepper 18. Crackers—milk 8c; Boston butter 7¾c; pearl oyster 7¾c; X soda 5½c; XX do. 5¾c; XXX do. 6. Candy—Assorted stick 11¾c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ½ bbls $4.25; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $5.00; kits 85; No. 1 kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 15⅛. Matches—$2.25; large size $7.00. Soda, in kegs, 4½c; in boxes 6¾. Rice—6¼@7c.

NEW YORK, August 2—Coffee, spot quiet but very firm; fair Rio 9@9¼; No. 7 Rio, August 7.20; spot 7.20. Sugar more active but unchanged; Cuba muscovado 6⅝; fair to good refining 6⅝@6 13-16; refined, C 7⅛@7¼; extra C 7⅜@7⅝; white extra C 7¾; yellow do. 6⅞@7; yellow 6⅜@6¾; off A 7⅞@8⅛; confectioners A 8⅛; standard A 8⅜; cut loaf 9¼@9⅜; crushed 9¼@9⅜; powdered 9⅛@9⅜; mould A 8¼; granulated 8⅞; Cubes 9. Molasses dull and unchanged; 50-test refining 26. Rice steady; Rangoon 2½; domestic 7¼.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8@9. Sugar steady; A soft 8¾.

CINCINNATI, August 2—Sugar dull; hard refined 9¼@9⅝; New Orleans 6¼@6¾.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, August 2—Pork dull, unsettled and lower; new mess spot $15.62½; options neglected. Middles dull and nominal; long clear 8¼. Lard opened less active and 14@17 points lower, closing stronger with a recovery of 6@8 points; prime steam spot 8.70; August 8.60.

LOUISVILLE, August 2 - Provisions dull and drooping; new mess pork $15.25. Bulk meats, shoulders 6¼; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 8. Bacon, shoulders 7⅛; clear ribs 8⅛; clear sides 9; hams, sugar-cured 13½. Lard, choice kettle rendered 12.

CHICAGO, August 2—Pork in fair demand but lower; $13.10@$13.12½ cash; $13.07½@$13.10 August. Lard active but lower; 8.37½@8.40 cash and August. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 6½; short ribs 7 40; short clear 8.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Provisions unchanged. Mess pork $15.50. Bulk meats, shoulders and clear rib sides packed 8@8⅞. Bacon, shoulders 8¾; clear rib sides 9¾; hams 14¾@16. Lard, refined 10¾.

CINCINNATI, August 2—Pork dull at $15.50. Lard dull and lower at 8¼. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 6¼; clear ribs 7¼. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 7¼; clear ribs 8¼; clear sides 9⅛.

ATLANTA, August 2 — Clear rib sides 8@8½c; steady. Bacon — Sugar-cured hams 14c for best brands. Lard—Firm and higher; tierces, refined, 10¼c; cans 10½c; tubs 10⅝c.

ST. LOUIS, August 2—Provisions dull and lower to sell with only a small job trade done.

Wines, Liquor, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 2—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

BALTIMORE, August 2—Whisky quiet at $1.16½@$1.17.

LOUISVILLE, August 2—Whisky steady at $1.13.

CINCINNATI, August 2—Whisky steady at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS, August 2—Whisky steady at $1.14.

CHICAGO, August 2—Whisky steady at $1.16.

Live Stock

CHICAGO, August 2—The Drover's Journal reports: Hogs, receipts 14,000; shipments 6,000; heavy grades 10@15c lower; light grades firmer; good mixed 5.00@5.35; heavy 5.35@5 95; light 5.80@6.40; skips 5.60@5.75. Cattle, receipts 8,000; shipments 3,000; good to prime steady; other grades slow; exports 6.15@6.55; good to choice shipping steers 5.70@6.00; common to medium 4.60@5.55. Sheep, receipts 1,400; shipments 800; dull and weak; inferior to fair 3.00@3.50; good 4.00; choice 4.50.

ATLANTA, August 2—We quote: Horses—Plug in fair demand at $80@$175, owing to quality; combination dull at $150@$175; saddle $125@$150. Mules—14-hands $90@$100; 14½-hands $110@$115; 15-hands $120@$125.

CINCINNATI, August 2—Hogs weak; common and light $4.40@$6.10; packing and butchers $5.10@$5.75.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 2—Spirits turpentine firm 33½; rosin steady; strained $1.17½; good strained $1.25; tar firm at $1.90; crude turpentine steady at $1.25 for hard; $1.25 for yellow dip and virgin.

SAVANNAH, August 2—Rosin opened and closed steady; sales 515 barrels; turpentine opened firm and closed strong; regulars 35; sales 183 barrels.

CHARLESTON, August 2—Spirits turpentine in good demand at 34; rosin dull; some grades lower; strained to good strained $1.30.

NEW YORK, August 2—Rosin firmer at $1.57½@$1.62½; turpentine stronger at 38.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 2—Apples—No western on the market. Lemons — $6.00 ₩ box. Oranges—None. Cocoanuts — None. Pineapples — Plentiful. Bananas—$1.00@$2.00 ₩ bunch. Figs—18@20c. Raisins—New ₩ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7½@8c. Cranberries—None. California Pears—$6.00@$7.00 ₩ barrel. Citron—26@28c. Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts — 16c. Peanuts—Active and firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ₩ lb extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 2—Eggs—15c; firm with market about bare. Butter—Choice 20@22½c; prime 16@18c; cooking 5@10c. Poultry—Chickens firm at 12½@20c, owing to size; cocks 20c. Irish Potatoes—$1.75@$2.25 ₩ barrel. Sweet Potatoes—40@50c ₩ bushel. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@15c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—$2.00@$2.75, owing to size of barrel. Cabbage—3@3½c. Feathers—Choice 60; prime 55. Cheese—Best 14½.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
—SAYS OF—
DR. TOWNSEND'S REMEDY
—FOR—
Hay Fever, Asthma and Catarrh:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 24, 1881.
"I believe it will be sure in ninety cases in a hundred."

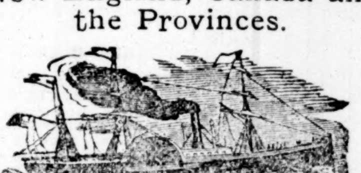
BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 17, 1882.
"I am happy to say that your remedy has served me a second season fully as well as the last year."

Pamphlets with Mr. Beecher's full letters and other testimonials furnished on application.

Prepared only by
DR. M. M. TOWNSEND, Frostburg, Md.

Price 50 cents and $1.50 per bottle. For sale by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., and by the drug trade generally.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH
STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON DIRECT.
Through and Excursion Tickets
AT LOW RATES
To the Principal
SUMMER·RESORTS,
SEASHORE and MOUNTAIN of
New England, Canada and the Provinces.



The first class iron steamships of this company are appointed to sail every Thursday from Boston at 3 P. M.; from Savannah as follows:

Gate City July 5, at 7 P. M.; City of Columbus July 12, at 12 M.; Gate City July 19, at 6 P. M.; Columbus July 26, at 11 A. M.; Gate City August 2, at 5:45 A. M.; Columbus August 9, at 10 A. M.; Gate City August 16, at 4:45 P. M. No transhipment or extra handling of freight. Transfers avoided by passengers.

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RICHARDSON & BARNARD,
Agents, Savannah.

A KISS BY MOONLIGHT.
—:o:—
ACTIVE, PASSIVE AND LEGAL KISSES.
—:o:—
A Pedestrian Catches the Sound.
—:o:—

From time immemorial, no one will pretend to deny the fact that kisses have been held in high repute by both sexes—whether active or passive. It has been decided that a LEGAL KISS implies ACTION on both parties; but when a lady simply consents to be kissed without action of her lips, it constitutes only a PASSIVE kiss—a sweet deprived of its nectar.

Many long years ago, so says history, the Spanish student Victorian became desperately enamored with the personal beauty and fascinating charms of Presperino, daughter to the king of Naples. There existed a wall, being a line of demarkation between them, which he dare not cross; nevertheless, they managed to exchange sentiments and arrange clandestine meetings. Many times he scaled the wall at night in order to steal a kiss from the fair one while the pale moonbeams were playing upon her classic features, and one time while gazing into the depths of her deep blue orbits, in rapturous ecstacy he exclaimed, "PROSPERINO, WHAT HAST MADE THEE SO BEAUTIFUL?" "The constant use of a SCIENTIFIC blood purifier," was her only response.

Snugly ensconced within a boss-embowered and vine-clad verandah, and almost hid from view amid sweet-scented honeysuckles, was seated a fair Atlanta nymph, whose beautiful dark eyes, alabaster complexion and voluptuous contour, seemed to DAZE the young gent by her side, who ever and anon, while circumnavigating her slender waist, gave her a BUSS and then a RE-BUSS, to the amazement of a pedestrian who happened to be passing that beautiful moonlight night. At that moment the lover was heard to ask, "My dear darling Sarah Jane, why don't you use B B. B. to get rid of those horrible bumps on your face and that glandular swelling on your neck?" This girl is a fair beauty, but her blood is poisoned with Scrofula, which for some cause is not attended to.

Thousands of ladies these days attempt to hide the many faults of features and complexion, while impure and vitiated blood is holding a high carnival among the organic structures of the body. Throw aside your cosmetics and paints, discard your life-time medicines and use a purely Scientific Blood Purifier, which acts speedily and effectually, known as B. B. B.—Botanic Blood Balm—which can be had in Quart Bottles for $1 50 at the office, 78½ Whitehall street, or at any of the Drug Stores. For all Blood Poisons, Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Chronic Ulcers and Sores, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Syphilitic Complaints, etc., its action is quick and powerful, imparting health, beauty and happiness. It is charming.

N.R. FOWLER.............................. AUCTIONEER

Administrator's Sale.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—By virtue of an order granted at the June term, 1883, of the court of ordinary of said county, previous notice of the intention to apply for said order having been made and published as required by law, I will sell upon the premises, upon Pryor street, in the city of Atlanta, upon the first Tuesday in August, 1883, within the lawful hours of sale, that first-class residence lot and the newly erected residence thereon, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Eliza J. Small, which is described as follows, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state and county aforesaid, commencing on the east side of Pryor street, between Mitchell and Peters streets, at a point ninety-five (95) feet south of Mitchell street and extending thence east along the property of Mrs. Herndon one hundred and forty (140) feet to a ten foot alley, thence south along said alley forty-five (45) feet, thence west along Bowie's line one hundred and forty (140) feet to Pryor street, and thence north along Pryor street forty-five (45) feet to the beginning point. The alley above mentioned to be kept open and unobstructed for the free use and mutual benefit of the owners of property on said alley. Said property being a part of land lot seventy-seven (77) in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, and a part of city lot number four in block number 18 of the McDaniel property. Upon said lot so above described Mrs. E. J. Small, in her lifetime, erected a two story frame residence. The Metropolitan Street railroad will pass immediately in front of this property. I will also sell at the same time and place all of the household and kitchen furniture and personal property belonging to the estate of said Mrs. E. J. Small, consisting of furniture for the above described house, crockery, jewelry, books, etc.

All of this property is sold for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate and for the purpose of distribution. Terms cash. Possession given immediately upon payment being made.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
Administrator of the estate of
MRS. ELIZA J. SMALL, deceased.
20 27aug3 5 7

The Public is requested to carefully notice the new and enlarged scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets Only $5. Shares in proportion

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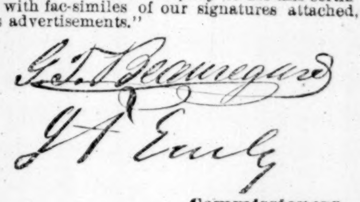
Louisiana State Lottery Co

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **August 14, 1883—159th** Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1,000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

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50 Years.

I have known and watched the use of Swift's Specific for over fifty years, and have never known or heard of a failure to cure Blood Poison when properly taken. I used it on my servants from 1850 to 1865, as did also a number of my neighbors, and in every case that came within my knowledge it effected a cure. In all my life I have never known a remedy that would so fully accomplish what it is recommended to do.
H. L. DENNARD, Perry, Ga.

I have known and used Swift's Specific for more than twenty years, and have seen more wonderful results from its use than from any remedy in or out of the Pharmacopœia. It is a certain and safe antidote to all sorts of Blood Poison.
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Atlanta, Ga.

The Great Drug Store of Chicago.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of Swift's Specific [S. S. S.] than all other Blood Purifiers combined, and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment that cost him $1,000. Another who has used it for a Scrofulous affection reports a permanent cure from its use.
VAN SHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

$1,000 REWARD.

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

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Write for the little book, which will be mailed free.

Price: Small size, $1 00 per bottle. **Large size, [holding double quantity] $1.75 bottle. All Druggists sell it.**

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Successors to J. W. Lathrop & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
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Liberal advances made on consignments. Prompt and faithful attention given to the interest of our patrons.

I. L. WARREN. RANDOLPH AXSON

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY—AGREEABLY to an order of the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold at auction, at the courthouse door at Athens, Clark county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: Twenty-five shares of one hundred dollars each in the Georgia Railroad and Banking company. Sold as the property of William J. Ware, deceased, for payment of debts and distribution. Terms cash. This July 2, 1883.

WM. C. PARKER and
JOHN L. CAMP,
Administrators, with will annexed.

A CALL FOR INSURANCE REPORTS.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., July 27, 1883.

ORDERED, That all Insurance Companies in this State, or doing business herein, shall, through their chief officer or agent residing in this State, report to the Governor a full and exact statement of their condition on the 30th day of June, 1883.

The reports called for by this order, must comply in every particular with the requirements of the law, as set forth in section 2843 (a) of the Revised Code of Georgia for 1882; and are required to be filed in this office within sixty days from the 30th day of June, 1883.

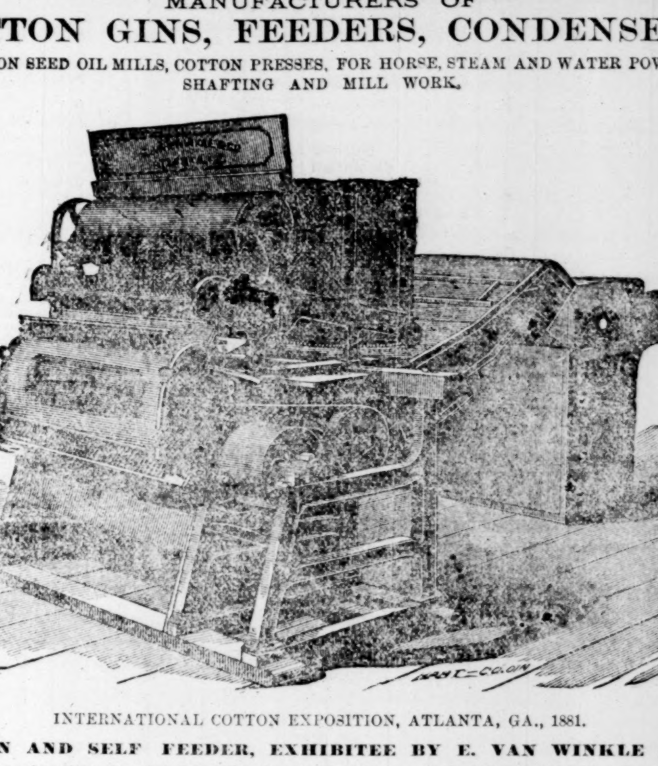
Said reports must also be published as required by section 2843 (b) of said Code, and a copy of the published notice sent to this office with the reports.

A failure to comply with this law subjects the company to a penalty, which forfeits its right to do business in this State, and works a revocation of such Company's license.

HENRY D. McDANIEL,
Governor.
By the Governor:
HOWARD E. W. PALMER,
Secretary Ex. Dep't. suwefr

C & C
DUBLIN BELFAST
"GINGER ALE"
"CLUB SODA"
"CANTRELL & COCHRANE" DUBLIN & BELFAST.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON GINS, FEEDERS, CONDENSERS,
COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, FOR HORSE, STEAM AND WATER POWER, SHAFTING AND MILL WORK.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

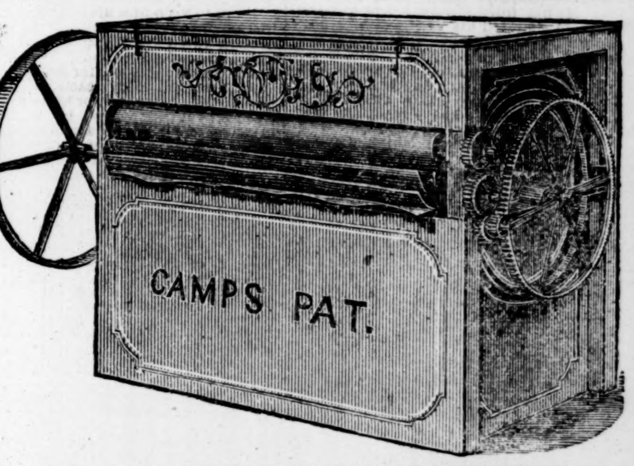
SAW GIN AND SELF FEEDER, EXHIBITED BY E. VAN WINKLE & CO.

Awarded for the Best Sample, Best Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the First Prize, $100, or Gold Medal.

Judges: B. S. RICKS, Miss. / T. W. SMEDES, Miss. / W. E. BARROWS, Conn.
H. I. KIMBALL, Director General.

Also, First Premium at South Carolina State Fairs and Georgia Fairs.
Send for Testimonials, Prices, etc. **E. Van WINKLE & CO., Box 83.**

PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.



This cut represents my IMPROVED COTTON CONDENSER, patented September 17, 1878, and re-issued June 8, 1880. My patent covers a perforated cylinder having closed heads, with a door therein, through which accumulations may be removed from the interior of the cylinder, and a casing arranged above and below at the ends in such a manner as to close the periphery of the cylinder to prevent the escape of dust and lint into the room, also sides and bottom openings, as specified in the patent, and is the only Condenser made that will allow a free action of the gin brush in straightening the staple, thereby making a fine sample, and that removes all dust and foreign matter from the house in which the gin is at work, making a lint room as pleasant as a parlor, and is an *absolute safe-guard against fire*, thereby saving more than its cost in insurance every season that it is worked. All the leading Gin manufacturers have arranged to manufacture this Condenser in connection with their Gins, under a regular license from me, and will stamp the words "Patented September 17, 1878," on each Condenser so manufactured, and persons using Condensers constructed under proper authority, as above indicated, will be protected, otherwise they will be liable, as well as the person manufacturing and selling the same, from infringement of said patent.

I am prepared at short notice to furnish a Condenser of this pattern for any Gin made in America. It is so simple that by simply making the inlet to correspond with the discharge flue of the Gin it will work as well on one Gin as another.

Price, ... $1.00 per Saw.

Payable November 1st.

For further particulars address

THOMAS CAMP, Patentee,
COVINGTON, GA.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,
MACON, - - - GEORGIA.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, CANE MILLS,
COTTON PRESSES, BELTING, OILS, MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
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BROWN COTTON GIN,
AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA
—AND—
ARTIFICIAL STONE WORS,
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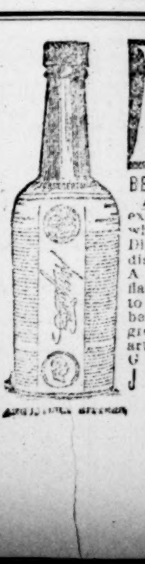
Manufacturers of Capitals, Brackets, Window caps, Chimney Tops, Flower Pots, Vases, Fountain statuary, Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also manufacture Artificial Stone for building purposes.

FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Works, 178 Chapel Street, near U. S. Barracks.



ANGOSTURA BITTERS

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent,
Successor to J. W. Hancox
51 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE next session of the General Assembly of Georgia, to-wit: At its adjourned session to be held next month (July, 1883), a bill will be introduced, entitled "An Act to change an Act creating Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue of Fulton county, approved December 3d, 1880, so as to require said Board to be elected by the people of said county at the same time and in the same manner and to hold their offices for the same term that the Sheriff, Clerk Superior Court, and other county officers.

Atlanta, Ga., June 23, 1883.

P. J. FALLON
MASON AND BUILDER.
BRICK AND FRAME BUILDINGS ERECTED.
SEWERS AND DRAIN PIPE LAID.
ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders left at 8 East Alabama or 27 Whitehall St.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Gossip of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

Captain Couch is back from Edwardsville, Ala.

Bill Toland will be brought back to Atlanta to day.

John Alexander was given a cell in the calaboose yesterday on the charge of burglary.

The rain yesterday evening induced many of the weather prophets, in Atlanta, to predict a wet month for August.

The police were remarkably quiet yesterday. Only one state case was made and the city docket had but few entries.

There will probably be some trouble at Ponce de Leon. The folks at the springs wont let the pavillion folks have water.

Nettie Pierce was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging her with burglary. It is alleged that she aided in burglarizing Mrs. Howard's residence, on Calhoun street.

Sheriff Phillips left for Jones county yesterday. He was accompanied by Dick Fambro, the wife murderer, and Fambro's children, who are witnesses against their father.

There is a fifty pound box of "Lucie Whiting" chewing tobacco at the stationhouse awaiting a claimant. It was found by Captain Bagby in the possession of an accused burglar.

The residence of Mrs. Mollie Foster, on Luckie street, was entered night before last by burglars, and a purse containing about twenty dollars was stolen from a bureau drawer.

Night before last the residence of Mr. G. W. Fowler, of Green's Ferry avenue, was burglarized. The thief entered through a rear window and carried away a coat, a cashmere dress and a pistol.

Belle Jones, a mulatto, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant charging her with larceny. The complainant is a Mrs. Smith on McDonough street who alleges that the defendant stole a dress from her.

Yesterday Captain Bagby secured the committal of Beal and his associates. Against this quartettee the charge of burglary was preferred, and the evidence which committed them indicates that they compose the band to whom the recent numerous burglaries have been traced.

Yesterday Mr. William Lowe was standing in front of his Whitehall street building when a man from the rural districts approached and asked: "Is this High?" "No" he replied, "this is Mr. Lowe. Mr. High is just across the street and you will find Mr. Jack a few doors below." The ruralist said that he would play for the game.

The remains of Mr. M. Menko were interred in Oakland cemetery yesterday. The funeral procession was a large one, indicating the many friends Mr. Menko won during his life. The Masonic fraternity conducted the exercises. The procession moved to the cemetery at 4 o'clock, and nearly every clothier in Atlanta was in it. Every clothing house in the city indicated their respect for the deceased by closing their stores during that time.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A Talk With Colonel Hoge on His Bill to Increase the Number of Judges.

A Constitution reporter, meeting Colonel Hoge yesterday, asked him about the bill he introduced in the house to create two more judges on the supreme bench. Said he:

"I introduced it because it is necessary that we have more, among which the labor may be divided. There is not enough authority in the decisions of the supreme court, as it now is, except the mere decision, from the fact that the three judges which we now have are compelled by the enormous amount of work given them to alternate in the decisions given in all cases before them. That is, an important case comes up before the court and is followed immediately by others; one justice takes one case and the other two each take a following case. They are hurried from the rush of work, and hasty decisions gained from mere facts, without opportunities for studying or investigating, are given. They do not bear that authority or weight of the supreme court decisions of other states. Our justices are worked from morning till night, day in and day out, being engaged in the most tedious and continued mental labor, greatly to the injury of their health. I am informed that when Judge Bleckley was on the bench he undertook to study and attain every iota of light on every decision, and the consequence was he became a hundred cases behind, finding it impossible to make up. I believe that our supreme bench is now and has been composed of men who are peers of any in the country, but I am equally as confident that too much has been required of them. By the addition of two more to their number the work will be divided and their decisions will be given after having more time for study and reflection, as well as not having a body wrecked in service to the state.

A HANDSOME BUILDING.

The Work of Tearing Away One Building Begun and a Handsome Structure to be Erected.

One of Atlanta's oldest landmarks, the building at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, occupied by Messrs. W. O. Tyner & Co., is now being torn down to give way to another building which, when completed, will be one of the handsomest in the city. The new building will belong to Major J. A. Fitten, and the plans have already been completed by Messrs. Morgan & Bruce.

A Constitution reporter was yesterday shown a design of the building. Situated, as it will be, in the heart of the city, it will present a magnificent appearance, and make probably the handsomest show of any building in the city. It is to be built of the finest brick, with stone trimmings, and will be five stories in height. On the ground floor will be three very large store rooms, their sizes being about 50x40 feet; two opening on Marietta street and one on Broad. The inner one on Marietta, making an angle with the one on Broad, will be connected with the latter by a large arch and will be occupied by one firm, giving two very prominent entrances, on two of our most important thoroughfares. The upper stories have been especially arranged for private rooms and offices. Large windows open from each, and there being so many of them the building will present an almost solid glass facing on each street. The second and third stories will add greatly to the looks of the building by the fixture of a very handsome bay window in front, projecting partly over the sidewalk and resting on carved supports projecting from the upper portion of the first floor.

The building will cost $25,000, and will be pushed right ahead as soon as the debris of the old one is removed.

COLONEL NEWMAN.

His Fellow-Workers in the State Department of Agriculture Pass Resolutions Concerning Him.

Atlanta, August 2, 1883.—At a meeting of the officers and attaches of the agricultural department of Georgia held yesterday at the department rooms for the purpose of expressing their appreciation of their former comrade and co-laborer, Colonel J. S. Newman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted with marked enthusiasm. Those present were John T. Henderson, commissioner; Robert J. Redding, Thomas C. Howard, W. B. Henderson, O. T. Rogers, E. L. Thomas, William H. Howell, W. P. Harden, J. L. Lawton and Samuel Hawkins.

Whereas, by the promotion of Colonel J. S. Newman to the professorship of agriculture in the State Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama, we are called upon to relinquish his valuable services and a companionship which has been distinguished by the traits and charms which attend the cultured gentleman, and recalling the long years of pleasurable intercourse we have enjoyed in our official relations with him, we cannot consent to see him retire from our circle without giving expression to our heartfelt appreciation of the man, the friend and the able and faithful officer. We regard his labors during the last eight years in the state department of agriculture as most valuable contributions to the great cause to which he has devoted his life, and while they have given honorable distinction to the contributions which Georgia has made to agricultural reform and progress, they at the same time mark their author as entitled to high rank among the teachers and reformers of the day.

We, his friends and admirers in our fervent appreciation of his worth, would commend him to the confidence and regard of those among whom his future labors will be dispensed; and

Resolved, That it is with sincerest regret we part with our friend, Colonel J. S. Newman, and feel that the state of Alabama in his person, gains at our expense an able officer, an ardent lover of science—and a most cultured and genial member of society.

Resolved, That our kindest regards will ever attend him and we bespeak for him in his new field of labor that warmth of appreciation that we cherish for him.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished Colonel Newman, and that they be published in The Constitution.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Charges Against Officer Scarborough Investigated—He is Discharged from the Force.

The board of police commissioners convened in called session last night. There were present Commissioner Fox, chairman; Commissioners Hancock, Goldsmith, Crane and Frizzell. Chairman Fox stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against Officer Scarborough. The officer was present and the charges against him were read. He was charged with visiting bar rooms while on duty, and with drinking while on duty. The accused pleaded not guilty, and the trial was begun by introducing Officer Nat West, whose testimony sustained the charge. Officer Dick Clarke, Stationhouse Keeper Foute, Chief Connolly, Mr. Pat Shiels, and others, testified against the officer.

For the defense Mr. A. G. Moss, Mr. Clarence Moore, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Stewart testified Officer Scarborough admitted that he had entered bar rooms on the day specified in the charges, but none of the witnesses testified to seeing him take a drink. Mr. Clarence Moore deposed that he had been in close conversation with Mr. Scarborough just before the Larkin street difficulty occurred and that he did not smell liquor on his breath. The witnesses swore positively that the officer was not drunk. Mr. Moss and others swore to the same facts. Mr. Scarborough made his statement, and then the board went into secret session. In secret session a resolution calling for the discharge of Mr. Scarborough from the force was introduced and adopted.

The board elected Supernumerary W. A. Myers to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Scarborough's removal. J. A. Martin was elected to the supernumerary list. Chief Connolly's action in detailing Officer Moon to do mounted service was sustained by the board. Then the board adjourned. After the adjournment of the board Chairman Fox said: "I never did a duty before that was half so painful. Scarborough was one of the best policemen I ever saw. He was brave, fearless and kind but never aggressive. He was not only a good policeman but a good, straightforward man."

The board took no cognizance at all of the Larkin street shooting affair, out of which grew the trouble.

A SERIES OF CONCERTS.

What the Mozart Society, of Memphis, Proposes to Do For the Music Lovers of the South.

Mr. R. Wayne Wilson, who a few years ago was a citizen of Atlanta, is in the city. He is making a tour of the south in the interest of a series of splendid concerts which it is proposed to give under the direction of the Mozart society of Memphis. Mr. Wilson is business manager of the Mozart society, and is organizing with the local musical union for a cooperation by which a series of say six concerts by the best musical talent of this country and Europe can be given. It is proposed to present these concerts to the various communities of the south at popular prices such as obtain in the east. Yesterday at a meeting of the directors of the musical union Mr. Wilson presented his credentials from the Mozart society and invited them to join the general southern union or amateur circuit. His proposition was favorably received and to day the board of the musical union will meet again to mature their plans and will issue a general invitation to prominent citizens of Atlanta to meet and take steps to execute the plan in the best manner. In addtition to the six entertainments it is proposed to bring Theodore Thomas's unrivalled orchestra on the tour of the south Atlantic states during the two weeks beginning the 26th of November.

The advantages derived from this co-operative union are numerous. Owing to the isolated positions and the long distances between the cities of the south, the southern cities seldom enjoy really first class musical entertainment, and when they do the high tariff of prices prevents a great many from attending; but in the union thirty cities can obtain the finest concerts at very low figures, by guaranteeing to the company to take thirty or forty concerts. It is expected also that the railroads, the press, the hotels, etc., will favor the amateurs in the matter of prices, which will greatly reduce expenses. A large patronage is also expected from the towns adjacent to the cities where it is proposed to give these concerts.

Thus far Mr. Wilson reports that Louisville, Helena, Little Rock, Memphis, Jackson, Tennessee, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Knoxville and Rome have entered the union and the Atlanta musical union, will do also, if the proper encouragement is received from the citizens. Mr. Wilson will be here until Saturday and will then go to Charleston to arrange with their society, and will go from there to Richmond, and returning will take in the other cities of the south.

Yesterday Mr. Wilson said:

"As a primary step the Mozarts of Memphis have secured the valuable services of the experienced and able manager, Mr. Charles E. Locke, who conducted Theodore Thomas in his celebrated tour through the continent to San Francisco. Mr. Locke will remain east and cater for the southern amateur circuit, and will probably procure three of the attractions in this country and three in Europe. He will have the advice of Theodore Thomas, who has a deep interest in the matter."

Society News.

News relating to marriages, parties, balls, club meetings, musicales, personals, departures from the city to resorts, etc., respectfully solicited for Sunday's issue of The Constitution. All such matter must be handed in or sent to "society editor," with responsible name, by 1 o'clock p.m., Friday.

Library Anniversary.

Hon. Emory Speer has been elected to deliver the annual address on the occasion of the anniversary of the Young Men's library which will occur on the 20th of the present month. The exercises will be had in the operahouse, and the occasion will be very interesting.

A Jackson county, Ga., negro claims to be the father of forty-two children.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined, cures stinging irritation, inflammation and urinary complaints. $1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. $2. By mail. Depot 429 Canal street, New York.

THE DENTISTS.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

The Speeches of The Day—The Election of Officers for Next Year—To Meet at Lexington, Kentucky, Next May—Resolutions on the Death of Members—The Excursion To-day.

The Southern Dental association met yesterday morning at the usual hour, the president, Dr. L. D. Carpenter, of Atlanta, presiding.

The morning session was devoted to the clinic and to an interesting and able address by Dr. A. O. Rawls, of Lexington, Ky. The address was on "The Pathological Condition of the Oral Cavity." Dr. R. called particular attention to diseased gums. A short discussion followed, which was participated in by Drs. Catching, Hunt, Winder, Walker and Ford, after which the morning session adjourned.

The association was called to order at three o'clock by the president, and Dr. Rawls again addressed the meeting. He made several suggestions looking to the improvement of the association and to increasing its power for usefulness. Dr. Rawls's remarks were listened to with close attention and made a deep impression on the association.

The president announced that the election of officers was the next business in order. Nominations and balloting followed, and the election resulted as follows:

President—Dr. H. K. McKellops, of St. Louis, Mo.

First vice-president—Dr. A. J. Bouton, of Savannah.

Second vice-president—Dr. M. A. Bland, of Charlotte.

Third vice-president—Dr. A. W. Rawls, of Lexington, Ky.

Corresponding secretary—Dr. J. R. Holmes, of Macon.

Recording secretary—Dr. W. H. Hoffman, of Charlotte.

Treasurer—Dr. H. A. Lowrance, of Athens, Ga.

Executive committee—Dr. A. O. Rawls, of Lexington, Ky.; Dr. R. B. Winder, of Baltimore; Dr. J. R. Walker, of New Orleans; Dr. E. S. Chisholm, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Dr. W. R. Clifton, of Waco, Texas.

The association then went into the selection of the next place of meeting. Charleston, S. C., Lexington, Ky., Blount Springs, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., and Lookout Mountain were suggested. The decision was made by ballot, and resulted in the selection of Lexington, Ky. The association decided to hold its next meeting commencing on the first Tuesday in May next. Dr. Rawls, of Lexington, had given the members of the association a pressing invitation to hold their next meeting at Lexington, and had given them a glowing description of what he would show them if they would visit the famous blue-grass region of Kentucky in May. Dr. Rawls was selected as a committee of arrangements.

Dr. Sid Holland made a short address in reference to the excursion to Tallulah falls to-day. He said that an entertainment had been prepared for the association—what he considered would be a trip of interest. He said:

"If you will visit with me to-morrow the grand and beautiful place called Tallulah falls you will see something I think far superior to Niagara. We have not so much water but we have more grandeur. The train will leave at six o'clock and will arrive at the falls at ten. There we will have music, and a grand view of the beautiful scenery. At three we will have dinner—a genuine ante-bellum Georgia barbecue—and returning will leave the falls at 6 p. m. We will be back at midnight, so that any of you can leave by the midnight train."

The doctor then described where badges could be secured and how the train could be reached.

Dr. McKellops called the attention of the association to the fact that it was overlooking a reference to the death of Dr. Marshall H. Webb, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He spoke feelingly of Dr. Webb, and called on Dr. Morgan, of Tennessee, to say something on the same line. Dr. Morgan arose and stated that he had not expected to say anything on the subject. He had known Dr. Webb, however, and paid a beautiful tribute to his memory, saying that he had given those who had known him or had read after him, a higher ideal of the profession. The remarks of Dr. Morgan were impressive and he was selected to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Dr. Webb to be inscribed on the minutes and published in the Southern Dental Journal.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Dr. H. J. Royal of Savannah, reported a set of resolutions which were adopted.

Dr. Holland was appointed a committee of one to escort Dr. McKellops, the newly elected president, to the chair, which he did. On assuming the chair Dr. McKellops made a few appropriate remarks after which, there being no further business to transact the association adjourned to convene in Lexington Ky., on the first Tuesday in May next.

THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION.

At the conclusion of the session of the Southern Dental association, the Georgia State Dental association met. Dr. Winkler in the chair.

Charges were preferred against Dr. T. J. Key, of Montezuma, for violating the code by publishing a card soliciting business. The matter was referred to a committee composed of Dr. R. W. Thornton, Dr. G. W. H. Whitaker and Dr. O. G. Bouton. The association adjourned to meet in Atlanta on the second Tuesday in May next.

THE JULY WEATHER.

The Temperature and Other Characteristics for the Month Past Ended.

Captain Redding of the state department of agriculture, furnishes the following comparative table of the maximum, minimum, and mean temperature, rainfall and number of rainy days of the month of July from 1876 to 1883, inclusive:

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE. Maximum.	Day of m'th.	Minimum.	Day of m'th.	Mean temp.	Rainfall.	No. rainy days.
1876	95	11, 12	65	26	81.6	2.53	11
1877	98	1, 2, 3	60	21	80.5	3.40	7
1878	102	19	68	[illegible]	82.0	1.77	5
1879	99	13, 14	63	4	78.9	4.97	12
1880	95	14	64	24	78.5	2.47	9
1881	100	9 11 22	60	3	81.2	0.74	4
1882	91	11	60	6	76.1	6.12	12
1883	95	23	62	10	80.6	1.04	6
Averages	97	11	63	13	79.9	2.88	8

The foregoing table exhibits the following characteristics of the past month:

The maximum temperature, 95 degrees on the 23d, was 2 degrees lower than the average maximum for the period; the minimum, 62 degrees on the 10th, was one degree below the average minimum; the mean temperature for the month, 80.6 degrees, was 0.7 degree above the average means for the eight years; the rainfall, 1.04 inches, was 1.84 inches less than the average, and the number of days on which rain fell was less by two days. It need not be said that the month was very warm, but yet it was cooler than the Julys of 1876, 1878 and 1881—when judged by the means—and the maximum was less than that attained in July, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1881. The light rainfall was the most remarkable feature of the month, being only 1.04 inches—less than either month of the period, excepting, only, July, 1881.

Wadley, Ga.—Dr. B. R. Doyle says: "I consider Brown's Iron Bitters superior as a tonic to any preparation now in use."

Death of Mr. R. E. Wylly.

A meeting of the employes of the Atlanta office of the Singer manufacturing company was called yesterday morning at nine o'clock by Mr. C. G. Lambert, general agent, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken expressive of their feelings in regard to Mr. Robert E. Wylly, late city manager for the company, whose death occurred, after a short illness, on Wednesday morning, the 1st inst.

The employes to the number of thirty-two having assembled at the office of the company, 42 Marietta street, Mr. Lambert stated the object of the meeting and mentioned that it had been called at the suggestion and request of a number of the employes then present. In a few forcible and well-chosen words he referred to the late Mr. Wylly as a gentleman who had not only won the esteem and confidence of the company, but had by his modest and unassuming manners and frank and manly bearing endeared himself to every one with whom he came in contact. After expressions of sorrow and eulogy by different members of the office force, a motion was duly made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and that the same be published in The Atlanta Constitution. Also that said resolutions be engrossed and appropriately framed and presented to the family of the deceased gentleman.

A motion also prevailed that the entire force then present should adjourn to meet again at 2 o'clock and attend the funeral in a body. The meeting then adjourned and assembled again at 2 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions offered the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has seemed good to our Heavenly Father that our late associate and friend, Mr. Robert E. Wylly, should pass from our midst to a better and a brighter world; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the employes of the Singer manufacturing company, at Atlanta, Ga., while bowing with submission to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," do most sincerely deplore the removal from us of one who so fully possessed and who so richly merited our friendship and esteem.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Robert E. Wylly, late city manager, we have lost from our number a true gentleman whose unassuming manners and nobilty of character endeared him to all and won for him that respect and esteem which money cannot buy, and which is more endearing and more to be desired than any earthly riches.

Resolved, That to the widow and family of our deceased friend we tender our most sincere and heart-felt sympathy in this the hour of their deep affliction, and while we realize that mere words are wholly inadequate to minister to their grief-stricken hearts, yet we trust that when time, with healing in its wings, shall have bound up the broken spirit and brought comfort to the widow and the orphan, that then this simple tribute to the true worth of him who has passed away may be some source of satisfaction and consolation to the dear ones he left behind.

Respectfully submitted.

John Y. Dixon,
R. E. Nolley,
C. H. Mudge,
Committee.

Atlanta, Ga., August 2d, 1883.

Desirable rooms at Tate Springs are now ready for new arrivals.

Dr. Edwards, the chiropodist, is thinking of leaving soon. All those that are suffering with bad feet should see him at once. He can give the very best city references to those that have been cured. Address or telephone him at the Kimball house, room 156.

14 Months Ago

I sold the first Diamond Patent Flour ever sold in Atlanta. I still sell it and it still pleases everybody. I. S. Mitchell, Corner Whitehall and Peters streets.

W. J. Hudson & Co. have received a lot very choice Bananas, the last of the season. The only ones on the market. Selling fast. Send in your orders quick.

Read advertisement of A. C. McIntosh. He has a fine Cobb county farm for sale.

Fresh gulf and lake fish. Emery's market.

Bargains to Retailers.

Line of staple crockery, glassware and lamp goods to be closed out at auction this morning at 82 Whitehall. G. H. Brown's bankrupt stock. Sale commences at 10 o'clock.

Paralytic strokes, heart disease, and kidney affections, prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Now is the time when our boy goes west and blows up with the country.

That Husband of Mine

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

The firemen of Boston are allowed a vacation of ten days each year.

Ten drops of **Angostura Bitters** impart a delicious flavor to all cold drinks and prevent all Summer Diseases. Try it and you will never be without it, but be sure to get the world-renowned **Angostura**, manufactured only by Dr. J. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

If you want Bananas, send your orders to W. J. Hudson & Co. for them.

New Hampshire manufacturers turn out an annual product of $73,000,000.

Ugly blotches and stubborn old sores are cured by Samaritan Nervine. $1.50.

John Brown's shackles are the latest relic to be found in all museums.

Physicians have long recognized the virtue in "Trailing Arbutus" or "May Flower," and for all diseases of the Bladder or Kidneys recommend "Smith's Extract of May Flower."

W. G. Browne, Dentist, 65 Whitehall St.

JUST ARRIVED.
Fine lot Bananas. W. J. Hudson & Co.

PRINTING.
BEST WORK, QUICKEST TIME
LOWEST PRICES.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
ON REQUEST.
THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.,
ATLANTA.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD STEEL PEN
Ask your Stationer or send 25 cents in stamps for a box containing two dozen of

Steel, NICKEL, and GILT, Of Assorted Patterns, in a Nickel-plated Match Box.
Sold by all Stationers.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

PSALMS.
[REVISED.]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye *invalids* of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and to rejoice.

2. It shall cure all the people and put sickness and suffering *under* foot.

3. Be thou *not afraid* when your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will cure you.

4. Both low and high, rich and poor know the value of Hop Bitters for bilious, nervous and *Rheumatic* complaints.

5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

6. Add disease upon disease and let the worst come, I am safe if I use Hop Bitters.

7. For all my life have I been plagued with *sickness* and sores, and not until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters.

8. He that keepeth his bones from aching from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters, doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, erysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Bitters will *remove* them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and is *made well*.

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being furred, thy blood pure, and the stomach from indigestion by using Hop Bitters.

23. All my pains and aches and diseases go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility and urinary trouble, for Hop Bitters will restore you.

EXCURSIONS.

LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

DURING THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION, which opens August 1st, and continues for 100 days, round trip tickets will be sold daily by the Western and Atlantic Railroad for

$13.55!

Each. Tickets go on sale at Union Depot, Atlanta, August 1st, and will be good to return within 30 days.

For further information address B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION
LOUISVILLE, KY.
OPENED AUGUST 1ST, 1883.
CONTINUES 100 DAYS.
EXCURSION TICKETS
SOLD DAILY BY THE
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R. R.
VIA KNOXVILLE AND THE
JELLICO ROUTE
THE NEW SHORT LINE.
PERFECTED ROADWAY.
UNEXCELLED EQUIPMENT.

Solid trains with Pullman Sleepers between Knoxville and Louisville, without change.

ROUND TRIP RATES

FROM ATLANTA	$13 55
MACON	16 25
ROME	11 75
DALTON	10 55
CHATTANOOGA	9 35

Tickets good to return within thirty days from date of sale. Extreme period of validity, November 15th, 1883.

These Tickets also sold by EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R.R. via

CHATTANOOGA.

Apply to any Agent E. T., V. & G. R. R., or connecting roads.

JAMES MALOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta. S. H. HARDWICK, T. P. A., Atlanta.
J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A.
A. POPE, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS
BY THE
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE

Tickets are on sale to all Virginia Springs and North Carolina Health and Pleasure Resorts.

ATLANTA TO ASHEVILLE, N. C., and RETURN, $12.50!

ATLANTA to WARM SPRINGS, N. C., and return $12.50.

Tickets good to return until October 31st, 1883. Stop over privileges allowed.

This line has two daily through trains to all Eastern Points. Perfect Pullman Car Service on both trains. Quick time and sure connections.

Excursion tickets are alo on sale to Tallulah Falls and all other North Georgia Summer Resorts.

For further information, write or call on
C. W. CHEARS, S. W. Agt., Atlanta, Ga. M. SLAUGHTER, G. P. A. Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT, Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

MERCER'S
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
BASS'S ENGLISH ALE.
McEWAN'S SCOTCH ALE.
BOHEMIAN AND BAVARIAN BEERS.
All American first-class Beers on draught and in glass at MERCER'S, James's Bank Block,

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARING SALE
—OF—
SUMMER
CASSIMERE SUITS
NOW GOING ON.
PRICES REDUCED 25 PER CENT
FOR
SPOT CASH.

GREAT FUROR
In our Boys and Children's department.
FOR
LOW PRICES
We cannot be approached.
Lose no time in making your selection. REMEMBER we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND the MONEY.
JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,
FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,
41 WHITEHALL ST.

TAYLOR'S
PREMIUM COLOGNE
IS REFRESHING AND COOLING.
MOST PLEASING OF ALL COLOGNES FOR THE BATH.
VERY LASTING AND FRAGRANT.
For Sale by all Druggists
AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS

SUMMER
CLOTHING
We have a large line of
CECILIAN AND ALPACA COATS AND VEST
in all sizes from boys up to 8 breast, also
EXTRA
long sacks. Also a small lot of
COLORED ALPACA COATS
at $1.50 to $3.00, former prices $3.50 to $5.00.
Just received a full line of
"OUR OWN"
perfect fitting dress shirts, in laundried and unlaundried, at the same popular low prices.
A call is respectfully solicited by
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

REMOVAL.
—THE—
ATLANTA BOOK STORE!
HAS REMOVED FROM
NO. 26 MARIETTA STREET
—TO—
No. 43 WHITEHALL STREET.

MARK BERRY'S
Announcement!
The extensive improvements being made on our
NEW STORE
Compels us to remain at our present stand a few days longer. Parties desiring
FASHIONABLE,
DESIRABLE,
INCOMPARABLE
SHOES
—AND—
OPERAS,
Will find it to their interest to call at 33 PEACHTREE STREET.
MARK BERRY

THE FINEST
DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, FLY FANS, FRUIT JARS, EVAPORATORS.

Cheapest ever offered in the State. Beautiful new style Decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc. Housekeepers, look at our goods before you buy. It will save you money.

McBRIDE & CO.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS

For the next thirty days I will offer to the publi my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, and the celebrated Meriden Britania Company's Silverware at astonishingly low prices. Give me a call and I will convince you that you will save money by giving me a trial. I will sell regardless of profit and cost. You will find me headquarters for fine tinted and white crystal Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
5 Whitehall street.

FIVE MILLIONS OF BRICK

Now in stock and for sale cheap.

B. G. LOCKETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in the

"CELEBRATED CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRICK."

We are prepared to supply any demand, and will fill all orders promptly. We also manufacture the best and cheapest

OIL PRESSED AND FANCY BRICK

in the south. Builders and contracrors will save money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 23 Broad street, up srairs, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝; New York at 10 1-16; in Atlanta at 9½.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 2, 10:31, P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29 99	72	70	S. W.	Fresh	.30	Clear.
Augusta	29.95	84	...	W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.04	82	68	S. W.	Fresh	.60	Clear.
Indianola	30.05	80	73	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.09	84	...	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.02	81	75	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.00	81	73	Calm	....	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	84	72	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.02	83	73	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.03	85	69	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.93	...	74	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a. m.	30.05	71	68	N. W.	Gent.	.00	Clear.
10:31 a. m.	30 04	82	71	N. W.	Fresh	....	Fair,
2:31 p. m.	29 96	85	71	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
6:3 p. m.	29 97	73	68	S. W.	Fresh	....	Cle'ring
10:31 p. m.	29.99	72	70	N. W.	Fresh	.80	Clear.

Mean daily bar	30 01	Maximum ther	89.0
" " ther	76.2	Minimum "	69.8
" " hu'y	82.0	Total rainfall	.30

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max Tem	Min Tem	Rain Fall.
Atlanta	89	70	.32
Spartanburg	96	72	.00
Toccoa	94	71	.00
Gainesville	87	64	.03
Dalton	90	68	.07
Calhoun	89	70	.50
Cartersville	89	68	.37
West Point	93	67	.12
Newnan	90	70	2.90
Griffin	90	70	.50

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE		
1 Wilmington	95	75	.11
2 Charleston	94	72	.02
3 Augusta	96	73	.39
4 Savannah	94	73	.31
5 Atlanta	91	69	.46
6 Montgomery	94	72	.11
7 Mobile	100	74	.00
8 New Orleans	95	70	.00
9 Galveston	99	75	.00
10 Vicksburg	95	76	.00
11 Little Rock	94	71	.21
12 Memphis	90	70	.55
Mean of Districts	94.8	72.5	.18

POINTS

About the new improved Atlanta Watch.

1

The best mechanical construction, embodying principles that will produce the most accurate time, with the smallest amount of friction, and securing a Watch that will run from 36 to 45 hours instead of 30 to 32.

2

Substantial in all its parts, so that it will stand the roughest usage; particularly adapted for railroad and all other purposes where utmost accuracy is necessary and hardest wear is given.

3

The best protected against dust and cinders of railroad trains, having around each movement a special dust-excluding band for that purpose.

4

It has new improvements that can only be found upon our watch, and in this particular as much superior to the old style watch as the breech-loading gun is more desirable than the old "flint and steel."

5

By the use of our new Patent Regulator the watch can be quickly and accurately regulated, and by the means of which we have secured such remarkable results in time-keeping, as certified to by 350 names which we have on file.

6

The Factory being here at home, should an accident occur to any part, a duplicate of that part can be supplied immediately and the watch put running again in thirty minutes.

7

Every watch is fully guaranteed by a responsible home establishment, and the prices are very low for first-class time-pieces.

Call and examine, or send for our descriptive Catalogue.

J. P. STEVENS WATCH CO.

Factory and Salesroom 34 Whitehall Street.

MEETINGS.

Gate City Lodge, No. 346, K. of H.

Regular meeting this Friday, August 3d, 1883, 8 p. m., in K. of H. hall, over Lowry's bank, corner of Alabama and Loyd streets. Assessments 122 and 123 and dues for 3d quarter are now due. All members in good standing are cordially invited.

J. H. STERCHI, Financial Reporter.

Publishers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For ale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Parties who have ordered will receivethe copies orgered by mail.

$20,000 TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS, ETC.
$10,000 TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
$15,000 FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN

Carpets, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., to be Closed Out.

Examine These Goods, Desirable, New and Fresh, and Must be Sold in Thirty Days. Also,

ELEGANT STOCK SHOES, LADIES' GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Agents Butterick's Patterns

"A Long Way Ahead!"

Is what those say who have seen the assortment of Art Goods, Engravings, Etchings and Heleotypes, and the new assortment of late style Gold, Ebony, Plush, Antique, Bronze, Oak and Antique, Chestnut and all other new style Picture Frame Mouldings and Picture Frames, and the Stock of Fine Stationery displayed at the Art Place, 28 Whitehall. Also on exhibition this week portrait of Judge Warner, by Mrs. Sandwich, said to be the best ever made of him; paintings by the artists, Morrison, Moser, Bradley, Van Staveran, Miss Ellis and Mrs. Gregory, which the public are invited to call and see.

D. C. PITCHFORD,
Successor to Lovejoy & Pitchford.

1849 ESTABLISHED 1849

LYNCH & LESTER

SUCCESSORS TO

LYNCH & THORNTON

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments,

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address:

F. L. FREYER,
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

The New Street Railroad.

Work on the new Metropolitan street railroad is progressing very rapidly, and the chances are that the road will be completed and cars will be running in eight weeks or two months. The grading is nearly all done and the iron rails will be here by the end of this week or the first of next. All the material for constructing the road has been purchased, which includes the paving stones. About 800 yards of the rock for the macadam has been hauled and deposited on the line of the road. All the cross ties and stringers have been bought, and in fact there is nothing yet unpurchased except the mules and cars. The road will be run out Pryor, commencing at the railroad crossing and running along Fair, Pulliam, Clarke and Washington and to Anderson street, which is in one block of where Washington street crosses Ormond's branch. Track laying will be begun on the road now in a few days, as soon as the iron rails reach the city.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sanders Jones has returned to the city.

Mr. B. A. Muckenfres and family have rooms at the Kimball.

General J. F. Gilmer, of Savannah, Ga., is registered at the Kimball.

Judge William M. Reese, of Washington, Ga., is quartered at the Kimball.

Mr. Tom Erwin, of Lowry's bank, is quite ill at his room on Broad street.

Mr. S. L. Hawthorn and wife, of Hawthorn, Fla., are stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. W. W. Ford, of Macon, Ga., attended by his wife and sister, are stopping at the Kimball.

Colonel Houston Rucker, the well-known and popular oil merchant of New York, is at the Kimball.

Miss Bessie Anderson, a charming and accomplished young lady of Powder Springs, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John A. Watson, left yesterday for home.

Major Henry Fink, attended by Major John F. O'Brien, of Knoxville, Tenn., and Colonel Thomas R. Sharp and son, of New York, prominent railroad officials, have rooms at the Kimball.

The Corporations Committee.

The legislative committee on corporations did not meet yesterday afternoon, and the contest over the proposed abolition of the Atlanta street commission presents nothing new. It may come before the committee to-day.

Cutting at an Officer.

Officer Taylor had a lively scuffle with a negro man on Martin street last night. The negro's knife made two or three ugly holes in the officers uniform, but he managed to escape.

Knocked From the Track.

A negro man named Davis was knocked from the Butler street bridge yesterday by a freight train, and in the fall he sustained a dislocation of the left shoulder, besides receiving several bruises and scratches.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

New Styles and New Goods in Figured Lawns at the Spot Cash House.

D. H. Dougherty

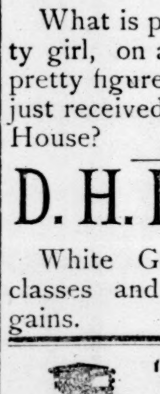
You can't get them any where else in town, Figured Lawns in pretty new styles.

D. H. Dougherty

What is prettier than a pretty girl, on a pretty lawn, in a pretty figured Lawn? like those just received at the Spot Cash House?

D. H. Dougherty

White Goods to suit all classes and conditions. Bargains.



"MOORE COUNTY GRIT" Corn-Mills and Millstones, ALL SIZES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR TABLE MEAL! Samples of Meal Sent on Application. NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO. Chambersburg, Pa. (Please Mention this Paper.)

HIRSCH BROS
GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

It is our custom every season to clear our counters, and to do this successfully we reduce the Prices on our goods.

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS, STYLISH BUSINESS SUITS, AND LIGHT SUMMER WEAR

AT UNUSALLY LOW PRICES

We prefer giving the generous public the benefit of a reduction in prices now rather than carry the goods over to next season.

HIRSCH BROS.,
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA. GEORGIA.

KENNESAW ROUTE

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD

The following Time Card in effect Sunday, May 20th, 1883:

NORTH BOUND.

NO 3 WESTERN EXPRESS—Daily

Leave Atlanta	7 30 am
Arrive Marietta	8 20 am
" Cartersville	9 25 am
" Kingston	9 52 am
" Dalton	11 23 am
" Chattanooga	1 00 pm

NO 1—FAST EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	2 35pm
Arrive Marietta	3 27 pm
" Cartersville	4 29 pm
" Dalton	6 22 pm
" Chattanooga	8 00 pm

NO 11—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Atlanta	11 40 pm
Arrive Marietta	12 39 am
" Acworth	1 14 am
" Cartersville	1 49 am
" Kingston	2 16 am
Arrive Dalton	3 44 am
Chattanooga	5 15 am

ROME EXPRESS—NORTH—Daily except Sundays

Leave Atlanta	4 30 pm
Arrive Marietta	5 25 pm
" Kennesaw (Big Shanty)	5 44 pm
" Cartersville	6 30 pm
Arrive Kingston	6 59 pm
" Rome	7 45 pm

MARIETTA EXPRESS—NORTH,

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 pm
Arrive Bolton	6 20 pm
" Gilmore	6 27 pm
" Vining's	6 31 pm
" McIvor's	6 33 pm
" Smyrna	6 41 pm
" Marietta	6 55 pm

No 1 carries Pullman Cars from Atlanta to Louisville, Jacksonville to Cincinnati, New Orleans to Washington.

No 11 carries Pullman Cars from Savannah to Chicago and Atlanta to Nashville.

SOUTH BOUND.

NO 4—FAST EXPRESS.

Leave Chattanooga	8 00 am
Arrive Dalton	9 44 am
" Kingston	11 16 am
" Cartersville	11 42 am
" Marietta	12 46 pm
Arrive Atlanta	1 40 pm

NO 2—SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Chattanooga	2 55 pm
Arrive Dalton	4 30 pm
" Kingston	6 02 pm
" Cartersville	6 31 pm
" Marietta	7 47 pm
Arrive Atlanta	8 40 pm

No. 12—LIMITED EXPRESS—Daily.

Leave Chattanooga	10 35 pm
Arrive Dalton	12 13 am
" Kingston	1 41 am
" Cartersville	2 08 am
" Marietta	3 10 am
" Atlanta	4 00 am

ROME EXPRESS—SOUTH—Daily Except Sunday

Leave Rome	7 10 am
" Kingston	7 55 am
Arrive Cartersville	8 22 am
Kennesaw (Big Shanty)	9 08 am
" Marietta	9 26 am
Arrive Atlanta	10 20 am

MARIETTA EXPRESS—SOUTH.

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Marietta	7 10 am
Arrive Smyrna	7 22 am
" McIvor's	7 31 am
" Vining's	7 34 am
" Gilmore	7 38 am
" Bolton	7 45 am
Arrive Atlanta	8 10 am

No 4 carries Pullman Cars from Cincinnati to Atlanta Washington to New Orleans, Louisville to Atlanta.

No 12 carries Pullman Cars from Chicago to Savannah and Louisville to Atlanta.

B. W. WRENN, Gen Pass Agt.
R. A. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., July 2, 1883.

On and after July 2, 1883, trains on this road will u n as folfows:

	No. 53.
Leave Athens	8:30 a m
Arrive at Lula	10:35 a m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:25 p m

	No. 51.
Leave Athens	2:30 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	12:50 a m

	No. 50.
Leave Atlanta	4:20 a m
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m
Leave Lulah	10:45 a m
Arrive at Athens	1:00 p m

	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta	2:55 p m
Leave Lula	5:40 p m
Arrive at Athens	7:24 p m

Tallulah Falls accommodation will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Tallulah Falls	4:30 p m
Arrive Rabun Gap Junction	5:50 p m
Leave " " "	6:10 p m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	7:32 p m

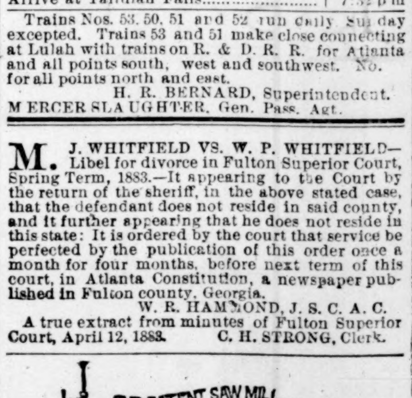
Trains Nos. 53, 50, 51 and 52 run daily Sunday excepted. Trains 53 and 51 make close connecting at Lulah with trains on R. & D. R. R. for Atlanta and all points south, west and southwest. No. for all points north and east.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.

M. J. WHITFIELD VS. W. P. WHITFIELD—Libel for divorce in Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1883.—It appearing to the Court by the return of the sheriff, in the above stated case, that the defendant does not reside in said county, and it further appearing that he does not reside in this state: It is ordered by the court that service be perfected by the publication of this order once a month for four months, before next term of this court, in Atlanta Constitution, a newspaper published in Fulton county, Georgia.

W. R. HAMMOND, J. S. C. A. C.

A true extract from minutes of Fulton Superior Court, April 12, 1883. C. H. STRONG, Clerk.



Address, TAYLOR MFG. CO., Chambersburg, Pa.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

THE NEW SHORT LINE.

CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA, ATLANTA TO MACON, ROME TO ATLANTA,

—AND—

THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES

CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

The only line Running Through Passenger Coaches between CHATTANOOGA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WITHOUT CHANGE AND WITHOUT EXTRA FARES.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on basis Louisville time, by which all trains are run.) In effect July 1st, 1883.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No. 53	Train No. 51
Leave Cleveland	8 00 am	2 35 pm
Leave CHATTANOOGA	6:15 am	....
" Ooltewah	6:50 am	....
" Cohutta	8 45 am	3 25 pm
Arrive DALTON	9 30 am	4 30 pm
Leave DALTON	9 44 am	....
Arrive East Rome	....	....
" Rome	11 15 am	6 50 pm
Leave East Rome	11 08 am	....
" Rockmart	12 09 pm	....
" Dallas	1 00 pm	Train No 49
Arrive ATLANTA	2 30 pm	
Leave ATLANTA	3 30 pm	1:35 am
" McDonough	4 55 pm	3:40 am
" Jackson	5 40 pm	4:50 am
" Indian Springs	5 55 pm	5 15 am
Arrive MACON	7 30 pm	8 00 am
Leave MACON	7 55 pm	9 00 am
" Cochran	9 35 pm	11 05 am
" Eastman	10 25 pm	12 20 pm
Arrive JESUP	2 30 am	5 20 pm
Leave JESUP		....
" Sterling	5 00	....
" BRUNSWICK	5 45 am	....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Train No 54	Train No 52
Leave BRUNSWICK	8:30 pm	....
" Sterling	9:10 pm	....
Arrive JESUP	11:00 pm	....
Leave JESUP	11 45 pm	6:55 am
" Eastman	4:10 am	12:20 pm
" Cochran	5:05 am	1:20 pm
Arrive MACON	7:00 am	3:30 pm
Leave MACON	8:15 am	4:45 pm
" Indian Spring	9:55 am	7:33 pm
" Jackson	10:08 am	7:58 pm
" McDonough	10:53 am	9 15 pm
Arrive ATLANTA	12:25 pm	1:30 pm
Leave ATLANTA	1:10 pm	11:30 am
" Dallas	2:45 pm	Train No 52
" Rockmart	3:40 pm	
Arrive East Rome	4:40 pm	....
Leave Rome	5:00 pm	8:35 am
Arrive Dalton	6:30 pm	11:15 am
Cohutta	7:23 pm	12;30 pm
" Ooltewah	....	....
Arriv CHATTANOOGA	....	....
Arrive Cleveland	8:10 pm	1:18 pm

Connections—Trains Nos 53 and 54 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division, E T V & G R R.

Trains Nos 51 and 52 connect at Cohutta and Cleveland with main line East Tenn, Va & Ga R R; and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E T V G R R.

Trains Nos 51, 52, 53 and 54 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S F & W Ry for Florida.

All trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran.

J E MALLORY, Superintendent, Macon, Ga.
THEO. D. KLINE, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga
J J GRIFFIN, A G P A, Atlanta. A. POPE, Gen'l Pass Agent.

The Georgia Railroad.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 28th, 1883.

Commencing Sunday, 29th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

FAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.		NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.	
L've Augusta	7 40 am	L've Atlanta	2 50 pm
L've Athens	8 00 am	Ar. Athens	7 25 pm
Ar. Atlanta	1 00 pm	Ar. Augusta	8 10 pm

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 25 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	5 05 pm	" Macon	7 05 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg'e	9 10 am
'Camak	1 57 pm	" Camak	12 29 am
" Milledg'v'e	4 49 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 20 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 05 am
" Augusta	3 55 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 50 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've Covington	5 50 am
Ar. Covington.	8 30 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 05 pm	L've Decatur	1 35 pm
Ar. Decatur	12 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 00 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 50 pm	L've Augusta	9 00 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 20am	Ar. Atlanta	6 40am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at any regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and North-East.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Belair, Berzelia, Harlem, Thomson, Camak, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

Train No. 28 will only stop at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Conyers, Covington, Social Circle, Rutledge, Madison, Greensboro, Union Point, Crawfordville, Camak, Thompson, Dearing, Harlem and Berzelia.

The FAST LINE has through sleeper from Atlanta to Charleston.

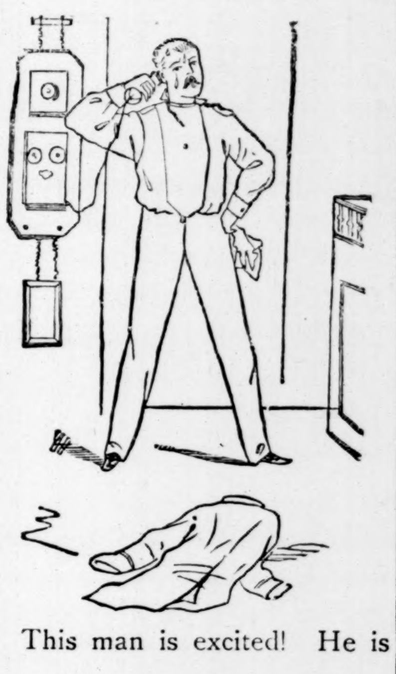
JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager. E. R. DORSEY, General Pass. Agent.

SEWANEE COAL,

FOR STEAM IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. THOUSANDS use it satisfactorily for Grates. Burns freely and is quite free from sulphur. Before making contracts all consumers will find it to their interest to address E. S. BRAZELTON, 23 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

D H. DOUGHERTY'S SPOT CASH

Hurts nobody but my competitors, and oh! how they hate it! but they can't help themselves. Come in and get some of the bargains it gives the people.



This man is excited! He is trying to "call"

A. O. M. GAY!

But they are so busy selling

SUMMER SUITS!

To persons who know where to get good Goods cheap that he does not have time to answer. Keep trying, my friend!

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Defies competition by his spot cash system in buying and selling. Look at his goods and hear his prices if you don't believe it.

Impossible to beat Dougherty and the spot cash system. See his Lawns and White Goods.

"That's valiant flea that dare eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion."—King Henry V., Act III. Scene 7.

DON'T

Throw away your money on musquito bars and fly fans, when the

GENUINE DALMATIAN

INSECT POWDER!

Will effectually rid your house of flies, musquitos, fleas, bedbugs, cockroaches, water bugs, rats, mice and insects and vermin of all kinds.

A Fresh Importation Just Received and For Sale Only by

JOHN B. DANIEL

The Kimball House Drug Store,
13 Decatur Street.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I have not "100,000,000 yards" of Lawns, but I can supply the town with them at spot cash prices and that's more than anybody else can do.

D. H. DOUGHERTY SPOT CASH

I am troubling the waters with Figured Lawns and White Goods.

D. H. DOUGHERTY SPOT CASH

Beautiful figured Lawns, unmatched and unmatchable. Come to see them.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Another big shipment of Figured Lawns and White Goods at the reliable spot cash house.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

The people want pretty Figured Lawns and White Goods and the Spot Cash House always has what the people want.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Keep cool by buying a pretty Lawn dress for Spot Cash.

THE FRONT

Of my store will be torn down July 23, but you will still find me inside selling

CLOTHING —AND— FURNISHING GOODS

Cheaper than any house in Town.

Summer Suits at New York Cost for Cash

A. B. ANDREWS

16 Whitehall Street.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Spot Cash.

Low Prices.

Pretty Goods.

Result---Biggest trade in the State.

A REAL REMEDY!

Neither Mystical nor Indian in Origin, but

SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIFIC!

A Remedy of over twenty-five years standing.

A Remedy more popular at home, and where best known than all other remedies of its kind.

A Remedy indorsed by the best physicians and druggists at its home.

A Remedy that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.

A Remedy of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said, "I would have given $500 as soon I would a nickel, for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A Remedy in regard to which S. J. Cassels, M. D., druggist, of Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed."

A Remedy about which Dr. W. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last 20 years the medicine you are putting up, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended."

A Remedy of which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the receipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A Remedy which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with "the utmost satisfaction," and recommended it to three families, "who found it to be just what it is recommended."

A Remedy of which Pemberton, Iverson & Denison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolure merit."

A Remedy of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 30 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A Remedy by which Dr. Baugh, of La Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A Remedy of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivalled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A Remedy about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a general insurance agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, and always with absolute success."

A Remedy about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

A Remedy that is cheaper than any other medicine of its kind in the world, because one or two bottles will cure the most obstinate case.

A Remedy in regard to whose unfailing, unrivalled curative properties I have many hundreds testimonials. This great spopular remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator, (Women's Best Friend.)

For sale by all druggists.

Price: small size 75 cents. Large Size $1.50.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

J. BRADFIELD,
No. 108, S. Pryor St., ATLANTA, GA.